

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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VOL. CXVIII. No. 2532

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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VOL. CXVIII. No. 2532

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue:

"Municipal Gazette."

"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

Feb. 18.

Signs and portents of the approach of great events in the European theatres of war appear in the news published by the hostile nations day by day. In considering the information at our disposal it must be borne in mind that each side is endeavouring to outwit the other, in order to be the better able to strike a decisive blow. It is, however, impossible completely to conceal the operations in the various regions, and we are thus enabled broadly to gauge the situation at the moment; anything beyond that can only be conjecture founded on incomplete knowledge. To take the Western front first. Here for the past fortnight the Germans have repeatedly attacked: the Allies have counter-attacked and made new assaults elsewhere, but little is known of the actual gains. In one case, that of the German attempted offensive at Frise, we have been told that the enemy's casualties were greater than at the battle of Loos, but the official *communiqué* speaks only of trench fighting and a violent counter-attack. Ten days ago a telegram from Amsterdam stated that the enemy continued to collect enormous stores of ammunition and many guns behind his front, but that he had no new infantry, while Reuter's special correspondent a day or two later expressed the opinion that possibly the activity of the Germans could be explained by their need to make more than a purely defensive reply to the constant harassing to which the Allies subject them. Germany

has tested our line in many places and found it impregnable: we outweigh the enemy in manpower and are at least his equal in equipment. The utmost he can hope to do in the West is to hold the Allies, but from Lord Kitchener's statement it is clear that we are completing such preparations as will guarantee our ability to deliver a smashing blow when the opportunity presents itself.

Germany, therefore, cannot hope to find in France and Flanders superfluous troops for service elsewhere, while she is faced by a difficult situation in the Balkans and Asia Minor. Salonika has been strongly fortified, French and British reinforcements are arriving constantly—and here it is well to notice that eight divisions of the new army have simultaneously arrived in France—the French have crossed the Vardar, and the German dream of holding up a large Allied army in the Balkans while von Mackensen delivers a great stroke against Egypt is being dispelled. The boot has been put upon the other foot: the Allies will shortly be so powerful in the Balkans that the enemy will need to employ vast armies to prevent them from driving him out of Serbia. Besides diminishing the enemy's forces available for the Near East, the powerful Allied armies at Salonika will prevent the Germans from assisting the Austro-Hungarian armies in Galicia and Bukowina to any material extent—and they seem to need such help rather badly at the moment. Large German and Austrian forces were concentrated on the Rumanian frontier with the object of breaking down the neutrality of Rumania, lengthening the southern front and carrying out a flanking movement in Bessarabia. But by February 5 the offensive everywhere was on the side of the Russians except on the line of the Dniester,

where the enemy twice unsuccessfully attacked the Russian positions in the region of Usecsko. The latter place was taken and the passage of the Dniester forced by our Ally, the Austro-Germans being compelled to defend Czernowitz, the fall of which would probably determine Rumania, whose armies are now almost completely mobilized, to join the Entente. Thus has opened a new phase in the Balkans.

Meanwhile the Russian offensive in the Caucasus, and particularly in Turkish Armenia, progresses most satisfactorily, and has caused the Turks to transfer large forces from Gallipoli. With the capture, reported to-day, of the last of the forts at Erzeroum the Russian armies, aided by the reinforced British in Mesopotamia, will present a sufficiently serious menace to Turkey in Asia Minor, to cause her to send every available man to this region. Moreover, the presence of these allied armies, should upset any plans for an invasion of Egypt. Lord Kitchener's statement that adequate preparation has been made for the threatened invasion of Egypt indicates that reinforcements are on their way. Thus we may face the future in the south of Europe with equanimity, especially if the Russians are able to maintain their hold on Dvinsk, Riga and the line of the Dvina—for this is also a factor in the bid for the intervention of Rumania on our side, as well as having a more direct bearing on the result of the war. The Russians and Germans have constructed strong defences on this front and German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga this spring will be a logical sequence to the failure of their land forces last year. But already the German flank is threatened. Realizing the pressure that is being brought upon him, the enemy may make a desperate effort to secure a decision in the near future. When this at-

ttempt is made Germany may be counted upon to use every possible means of embarrassing the Allies. Enemy ships in neutral harbours will make a dash for liberty, his submarines will commit more piracies, and, perhaps, the German and Austrian Fleets will emerge from their zarebas. Only by striking in many places can the enemy hope to disconcert the Allies. But everything points to the fact that the latter are fully prepared to wage successful war by land and sea.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Feb. 17.

PRISON REFORM IN CHINA.

The Ministry of Justice has issued a circular to provincial officials stating that on account of lack of funds it is impossible to proceed rapidly with the work of prison reform, but if these officials enforce prison discipline great improvement can be effected. Then the Ministry proceeds to indicate along what lines reform may be made:

"Hereafter the inmates of prisons should be ordered to cut their hair and to take a bath regularly, thus improving their condition and beginning a sanitary reform."

From what we know of Chinese prisons sanitary reform should begin with cleansing the buildings; to make a man comfortable and then put him into a filthy den is but to annoy him. There are many reforms that might be instituted without much expense and in some cases their introduction would prove remunerative. For instance although torture has been abolished, on paper, the prisoner who cannot pay "squeeze" is often brutally ill-treated by underlings—a short time ago we had prefects issuing instructions as to the size of certain instruments for corporal punishment while the law said that it did not exist—and these runners must be cleared out, as they have been by the International Mixed Court, as a prelude to reform.

TRENCH FOOT.

A Shanghai volunteer in a recent letter stated that he was wearing two pairs of socks at the same time as a precaution against the painful malady known as trench foot. The War Office issued an order that two pairs of socks were always to be worn in the trenches and that the new regulation boots served out must be sufficiently large to fit easily. Another Shanghai volunteer has made some rather caustic remarks about these same boots, but medical opinion is nevertheless strongly against the puttee and in favour of the thigh "stocking." In an article upon the subject the "Lancet" says:—

"We earnestly hope that the puttee has really been condemned for trench use, in spite of some sacrifice of appearance. It is not worn by the French soldier, in whom the incidence of trench foot has been notably less than in the British. The puttee can obviously be retained for home and review purposes. We trust that sufficient waterproof material is available to provide thigh stockings for every soldier at the front. The expense of the delephine stocking is by no means great, and in any case the cost of the total outlay would be compensated within a very few days by the saving of conduction of heat, and therefore of the food ration. Mr. Tennant's reply has raised the hope that all this has really been done, but, with the arrival in London of fresh cases of frostbite, misgiving cannot altogether be suppressed until the Government is willing to give more precise details as to what has actually been done in the way of prevention of trench foot."

Feb. 18.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

Particular attention is directed to the article which we publish to-day on the sequestration of enemy property in France, especially as contrasted with German practice. In France, the official sequestrators are at all times subject to the most rigid supervision by civil courts and their duty is in every possible way to conserve sequestered property. In Germany, sequestrators obey the whim of the Government, not the principles of law; private French funds are confiscated for war loans; employees are "Germanized." Yet Germany cries "Confiscation!" against France. Her old trick of trying to hide her own misdeeds under a cloud of false accusation of another. The world grows rather tired of it.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

Our leading article yesterday touched on certain points at which American diplomacy has been accused of ineptitude. Of American humour, however, there is rarely any question; and its appearance, as reported in to-day's telegrams, in the discussion of the status of armed merchantmen, is delightful. "How," asks Washington of the Central Powers, "are you going to determine whether a ship is armed or unarmed if you sink them all without warning?" The simplicity of the question is unanswerable. The Central Powers have fallen into their own trap. But then, of course, the Central Powers never had any sense of humour.

CANADIAN WEALTH.

Canada is to be congratulated on the brilliant showing of her Budget, reported in to-day's telegrams. So is it with the other Colonies. The Canadian war loan of G.\$50,000,000 was oversubscribed to nearly \$110,000,000. The last loan in Australia was largely oversubscribed. Ceylon spontaneously contributes

£1,000,000 to the cost of the war; South Africa, victorious in one campaign, shoulders the main burden of another; and trade in all parts of the Empire succeeds as one could scarcely have dared hope in such a world conflagration. Meanwhile Germany vainly labours to bolster up her declining credit by publishing false returns of the value of the mark on the Berlin exchange; and German firms go bankrupt one after another.

THE KING STEPHEN.

That engaging little local German compound of inaccuracy and abuse entitled "The War" utters screams of indignation against the King Stephen, whose skipper, it will be remembered, was sufficiently experienced in German ideas of honour not to risk the lives of his men within reach of twice as many well-armed Germans on board the Zeppelin L. 19. What, one wonders, does "The War" think of the Scharnhorst steaming callously among drowning British sailors of the Monmouth? Of the general holiday given in German schools to celebrate the murder of women and children on the Lusitania? Or of the brutal behaviour of the German naval commander, bullying the Dutch Artemis (not even an enemy, this) all night long, and, having torpedoed her at dawn, then leaving her helpless crew to their fate? And "The War" heads its article "Gott Strafe England!"

"STRAFING."

By the way, this word "strafe" is becoming as much a part of the English language as the word "commandeer" which, if we are not mistaken, was a legacy of the South African War. The hungry man "strafes" his breakfast egg; the energetic man "strafes" his day's work. The word "Hun" as a suitable substitute for "German" was introduced by Rudyard Kipling some years ago, and produced a storm of indignation in Germany. Even in England we were then so blind to facts, that the poet incurred a good deal of adverse criticism. Now, of course, one is almost inclined to apologize to the memory of Attila for associating him with his cultured descendants.

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THE TAKING OF ERZEROUM.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

SATURDAY.

USECSKO CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Petrograd, Feb. 9.

An official *communiqué* states that the Russians have crossed the river Dniester near Usecsko.

Feb. 10.

After fourteen days' continual fighting the Russians have captured Usecsko, a strongly fortified bridgehead guarding the passage of the Dniester, and crossed to the western bank of the river after repulsing the enemy's attempt to advance on the previous day.

The capture of Usecsko is important tactically to the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Pflanzer as it endangers the enemy's position at Czernowitz in the event of a continuation of the advance.

The enemy made an energetic but unavailing resistance bringing up reinforcements for both the armies of General von Bothmer and General von Pflanzer.

General Vermolli, commanding the 2nd Austrian Army, which was formerly with von Bothmer, has been sent to the south to strengthen von Pflanzer on the Bukovina front. Apparently the enemy fears that a reverse in this region would have an unfavourable influence on Rumania.

The military authorities do not consider that the more active artillery fire on the northern front, especially in the region of Lovenhof and Sarkani, is indicative of a commencement of more general operations on the line of the Dvina.

RUMANIA AND THE ENTENTE.

Petrograd, Feb. 10.

The Russians by forcing a passage across the Dniester threaten the enemy positions at Czernowitz.

According to the statement of prisoners the Austro-Germans' desperate defence of Czernowitz, where they have sustained enormous losses, is due to an Army Order declaring that the fall of Czernowitz will cause Rumania to join the Entente.

STAND OF ALLIES AT VALVA.

London, Feb. 10.

An Austrian *communiqué* makes the first mention of contact with the Italian forces in Albania. It says that a force of Servians, Italians and Essad Pasha's Albanians, retreating before the advance of the Austrians, made a stand at Valva, five miles northwest of Tirana.

The *communiqué* declares that the disarmament of the Montenegrins has been completed.

The co-operation between the French and Italians has already asserted itself by the gathering of the Servian army under the protection of the French and Italian fleets. A hundred thousand Servians have been quartered on Corfu, where French officers are putting them in shape again.

London, Feb. 10.

The French have occupied the Island of Fano, north of Corfu.

Athens, Feb. 10.

A French air squadron bombed Smyrna on Tuesday.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

London, Feb. 9.

"L'Echo Belge" reports that a Zeppelin which participated in the raid on Paris collided with some trees and houses at Ligne on the 29th of last month and was destroyed, the crew being killed.

THE CRISIS IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

Paris, Feb. 9.

The crisis in German Exchange continues. German cartells in neutral countries refuse German notes or cash in payment and require gold or local cash.

German paper loses in Switzerland 22 per cent. when exchanged for Swiss currency, while Austrian paper loses 43 per cent.

THE ATTACK ON A DUTCH VESSEL.

The Hague, Feb. 9.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the strongest representations having been made to Berlin concerning the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Artemis, the German Minister at The Hague has ex-

pressed regret and the readiness of the German Government to pay indemnity for the damage.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

Paris, Feb. 9.

Reports to the French Parliament confirm the success of the War Loan. The loan subscribed or centralized in Paris amounts to an income of Frs. 496,000,000 and the provincial subscription to Frs. 230,000,000. Over 3,000,000 French people subscribed to the war loan. The capital subscribed abroad totalled about one billion francs.

TOTAL PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

London, Feb. 9.

Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that the number of German wounded transported through Belgium after the attack on Frise was even larger than after the Battle of Loos. Undoubtedly the total German losses at Frise were extremely heavy.

Amsterdam, Feb. 10.

The Prussian losses total 2,377,378.

London, Feb. 10.

The War Office has sanctioned the raising of two Overseas Battalions of the London Regiment.

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR SOLDIERS.

London, Feb. 9.

A White Paper which has been issued on the land settlement scheme for discharged soldiers suggests beginning with £2,000,000 to establish three pioneer colonies in Great Britain totalling 5,000 acres. It urges the cooperation of County Councils to provide small holdings for men who are not prepared to go to the above State colonies, and provision for agricultural training of disabled men.

The Committee considers that such a land settlement scheme is more likely to succeed than anything of this kind hitherto.

THE COMMAND IN EAST AFRICA.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SMUTS.

London, Feb. 9.

It is officially announced that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien,

Commanding-in-Chief the British Forces in East Africa, has resigned owing to ill-health.

General Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, succeeds to the command of the East African Forces.

London, Feb. 10.

A War Office announcement says that the Command in East Africa was offered to General Smuts in November but he was unable, for various reasons, to accept it.

As ill-health has necessitated General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien relinquishing the command, it has again been offered to General Smuts, who, in the circumstances, has accepted it.

General Smuts has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-General.

SUBMARINES DRIVEN OFF BY LINERS.

London, Feb. 10.

Among other vessels, three liners have recently beaten off enemy submarines.

The P. & O. S. Kashgar (8,840 tons) in the Mediterranean recently twice fired at a periscope, causing it to disappear.

The Ellerman Line str. City of Marseilles (8,250 tons) was shelled in the Mediterranean and fired eight shots in reply, after which the enemy submarine dived.

The French str. Plata (5,577 tons) fired at a submarine half-a-mile distant and is believed to have hit it in a vital part.

"The Times" comments: "This is the best reply to the suicidal suggestion made by America of disarming merchantmen."

London, Feb. 9.

It is suggested that the mission of Lord Curzon and General Sir Douglas Haig to the King of the Belgians is connected with Germany's peace overtures to Belgium.

Rome, Feb. 9.

It is stated that Germany has offered Belgium peace on the following terms: restoration of the country, the return of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity in exchange for economic and commercial privileges which would practically transform some Belgian ports, especially Antwerp, into German traffic centres.

GERMAN OFFER ACCEPTED BY AMERICA.

Washington, Feb. 9.

It is announced that President Wilson has accepted the final offer made by Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. Only a few minor changes require to be made in the wording of the German reply.

New York, Feb. 9.

The press headlines describe the Lusitania settlement as an acceptance of Germany's terms.

It is stated that German propagandists are already starting a campaign with a view to securing action by Congress against the Allies' blockade of Germany. They are reported as saying that submarine warfare cannot be suspended while the United States tolerate the blockade.

ANOTHER NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

Feb. 10.

America has sent a Note to Austria demanding an apology for the attack made by a submarine on the American str. Petrolite (3,710 tons: Standard Oil Company, New York), punishment of the commander of the submarine and indemnity for the injury inflicted.

The Note adds that the submarine fired on the Petrolite without warning and continued firing although the steamer stopped, with the result that one of the crew was wounded. Afterwards the crew of the submarine forcibly helped themselves to provisions.

GERMAN SEAPLANES OVER THE COAST.

London, Feb. 9.

An official bulletin states:—

This afternoon two German seaplanes dropped three bombs into a field near Ramsgate and four near a school at Broadstairs. No damage was done, except to glass, and nobody was killed or injured.

Feb. 10.

It is officially announced that two women and a child were injured in the air raid near Margate yesterday afternoon.

A number of naval and military aeroplanes accended to attack the raiders, who immediately retreated.

No engagement has been reported.

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS.

All the public authorities of Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire were present at the conference convened by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

A resolution was passed welcoming the new order issued by the Home Office securing uniformity in lighting restrictions but demanding that the military authorities should organize a system giving early warning of the arrival and movements of aircraft.

Copenhagen, Feb. 10.

The Zeppelins which made a raid on the Midlands carried air torpedoes having a range of four miles.

THE NEW CANADIAN BIPLANE.

New York, Feb. 10.

The Secretary of the Aero Club of America states that the new Canadian biplane, with a speed of 120 miles an hour, which is being

largely built by the British, will kill the Fokker terror.

FAVOURITE GERMAN TARGETS.

London, Feb. 10.

It is officially announced that the first air raid on the 9th selected a tramcar full of women and children as his target but the bomb did no damage and did not cause a panic. The raider was plainly seen circling round. It dropped three bombs in an adjoining field.

The second raider selected a large girls' school. A bomb exploded in an upper storey which did some material damage. Portions of the ceiling fell into a class of small children and a little girl had her foot cut. A maid was slightly injured. Three bombs which fell into the school grounds did no damage.

MONDAY

INCREASING ANXIETY AMONG AUSTRO-GERMANS.

Through Reuter's Agency.

London, Feb. 12.

The battle in the region of Czernowitz, in which the Russians are displaying a strong initiative, is daily increasing in importance and is causing the utmost anxiety to the Germans and Austrians.

Railway communication between Russia and Rumania is interrupted owing to troop movements in Besarabia.

This, combined with the new French move across the Vardar, opens a new phase in the Balkans.

The Germans openly continue to express fears that Rumania will join the Allies.

THE ENEMY'S MOVE ON DVINA LINE.

Petrograd, Feb. 12.

The general progress of the fighting on the Russian front is marked by the continuation of demonstrative operations by the Germans on the line of the Dvina, possibly made with the purpose of counteracting the activity of the Russians on the south-western front, especially in the regions of Chemarin, Tsebrov and Usenko, where the Germans and Austrians, in spite of reinforcements and repeated counter-attacks, have been obliged to yield ground. The capture of a height east of Chemarin, a few miles south of the important strategical railway from Rovno to Kovel and twenty miles northeast of Rovno, has undoubtedly increased the value of the Russian success.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

London, Feb. 11.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the Belgian troops are

cooperating admirably in German East Africa, which they have invaded from the west. Fighting is progressing.

LIQUIDATION OF GERMAN BANKS.

London, Feb. 12. The Lausanne "Gazette" states that two of the largest banks in southern Germany have gone into liquidation with liabilities totalling £25,000,000. Thousands of depositors have been ruined.

GERMAN SOCIALIST EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Amsterdam, Feb. 10. Dr. Meyer, the editor of the German Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts," is being tried on a charge of inciting class hatred.

Feb. 11. The editor of the "Vorwaerts" has been sentenced to imprisonment for a week. The Public Prosecutor demanded a sentence of 18 months.

MR. REDMOND'S WARNING TO IRELAND.

London, Feb. 11. In a speech at a recruiting conference at Dublin, Mr. John Redmond appealed to the farmers on the ground that, if the war lasted much longer, there would be crushing taxation while, if victorious, Germany would confiscate their land. He suggested a County Farmers' Battalion. Active support was promised for this.

GERMAN PLOTS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Feb. 11. The investigation into the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament has opened.

Commissioner Pringle referred to German incendiaryism in the United States and said that it was time for Canada to wake up, or there would be a greater disaster.

Quebec, Feb. 11. Government officials have received letters threatening to blow up the Ross Rifle Factory and Parliament Buildings.

A MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

London Feb. 11. A German destroyer flotilla attacked four British minesweepers in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank last night and sank one, the str. *Arabis* (13697 tons: Flower Motor Ship Co., Ltd.) and attempted to torpedo another. They rescued three British officers and 21 men.

A Berlin *communiqué* attempts to devise a great victory, calling the mine-sweepers cruisers.

The British Admiralty announces that the other three mine-sweepers returned safely.

THE TORPEDOING OF A DUTCH STEAMER.

London, Feb. 12. It transpires that there were thirty-six Chinese on board the Dutch tank steamer *Artemis*, which a German torpedo-boat sank off the Dutch coast upon a baseless pretext that it had not obeyed orders.

The crew were given five minutes' grace to get into their boats but the torpedo was fired before the expiry of the time.

The German torpedo-boat steamed off without concerning itself with the safety of the crew of the *Artemis*. Happily her tanks kept her afloat and the crew were able to return on board.

BULGARIA'S IDEA OF WAR.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11. The Bulgarian Minister of War in an interview emphasized that Bulgaria was fighting only for herself. He declared that as soon as the Salonika campaign was finished the war would be over for Bulgaria.

Athens, Feb. 11. In the Chamber yesterday the Premier, M. Skouloudis, reasserted the determination of the Greek Government to abide by their neutrality at all costs.

A CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES.

Rome, Feb. 12. At a conference between M. Briand, the French Premier, M. Bourgeois and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it was agreed to hold in Paris as soon as possible a conference of the Allies with a view to obtaining the closest possible cooperation.

M. Briand, the French Premier, and Cardinal Mercier have had a cordial conversation.

GERMAN OFFERS TO BELGIUM.

London, Feb. 11. M. Renkin, the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, at a banquet given in his honour to-day, made a notable speech. He said that Belgium had sacrificed herself for her plighted word. The responsibilities for the hostilities in Central Africa rested entirely on Germany, who dreamt of creating a vast colonized Trans-African Empire at the expense of Belgium. To-day this dream had vanished. Everywhere the forces of the Allies were overflowing into German territory.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, who presided, paid a tribute to the heroic courage of the Belgians. He emphasized that the end of the war would not come till the wrongs of Belgium had been avenged.

Reuter's Agency is informed by a Belgian diplomatist that Germany has made more than one offer of peace to Belgium directly or in-

directly. Possibly more will be made, but the answer will always be the same, that Belgium is prepared to fight as long as Great Britain fights. Anything else is unthinkable.

MERCHANTMEN AS MEN-OF-WAR.

London, Feb. 10. Germany and Austria have notified neutrals of their intention to treat merchantmen as men-of-war after March 1.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11. The German Government, in a memorandum handed to the representatives of neutral countries in Berlin, declares that though it considers the arming of merchantmen as contrary to International Law, it treats their crews as belligerents, not pirates. The memorandum asserts that there have been numerous cases of British merchantmen, by order of the Admiralty, attacking German men-of-war repeatedly, using false colours. Therefore Germany warns neutrals against voyaging in armed merchantmen belonging to the Allies.

London, Feb. 11. The German threat to treat armed merchantmen as belligerents is regarded as involving no practical change, inasmuch as the Austrians and Germans have already torpedoed merchantmen without warning. It is thought that the object of the Note is to justify further outrages in the eyes of neutrals.

AMERICAN POLICY EXPECTED TO CHANGE.

Washington, Feb. 11. The Austro-German Memoranda concerning merchantmen is expected to lead to a warning being issued by the Government to Americans that they travel on armed merchantmen at their own risk, thus reversing the previous policy of the Government that merchantmen are allowed to carry guns in self-defence, and that American citizens have the right to travel on the high seas without being molested.

San Francisco, Feb. 11. The Federal Grand Jury has returned 61 indictments in connexion with alleged German conspiracies to violate American neutrality.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE ENTENTE.

Washington, Feb. 12. The representatives of the Entente to-day made oral representations to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, regarding the American Memorandum of the 29th of last month concerning the disarming of merchantmen.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing informed the Entente representatives that the Government was unwilling to adopt their suggestion.

MR. GARRISON'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Feb. 12.

The Hon. Lindley M. Garrison's resignation of the post of Secretary of War is due to his disagreement with President Wilson on the Government's foreign policy, which, in his opinion, is lacking in vigour, and to his disapproval of the proposed abandonment of the Philippines.

The Republican press says that the departure of this strong man from the Cabinet constitutes another evil omen for President Wilson's administration.

The "New York Herald" says that the present political situation in Washington is far worse than at any time in the war. The United States has fallen into the trap laid by Germany designed to hamper the shipping of the Allies by preventing its admission to American ports.

It is suggested in New York that one motive for the acquiescence of the American Government to the German policy is the hope of securing the passage of the Government Shipping Purchase Bill.

It is taken for granted that Great Britain and her Allies will not disarm their merchantmen. It is pointed out that the right to arm merchantmen is immemorial and is established by American as well as British decisions.

TUESDAY.

GERMAN EFFORT TO CROSS THE YSER.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Feb. 12.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening reports:—

In Belgium, after a violent artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal, opposite Steenstraete and Hetsas. These attempts were crushed by our combined artillery and maxim fire.

In Champagne artillery was very active near Mesnil Hill and Navarin Hill. After a bombardment lasting several hours the enemy succeeded in penetrating a small salient in our line between the Navarin and St. Souplet roads. The Germans north-east of Mesnil Hill again made a counter-attack, endeavouring to expel us from the trenches we occupied yesterday. They were repulsed. We continued to progress east of these trenches by bombing, taking prisoners.

An enemy attack in the Vosges, east of St. Die, failed to reach our front line.

Paris, Feb. 13.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening reports:—

The Germans made a series of attacks in Artois. The first, which was delivered in the morning west

of Hill 140, was without result. In the afternoon, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked at four different points. Three of the attacks were stopped dead by our artillery fire. The fourth gained a footing in our first line trench west of Hill 140 but the Germans were immediately ejected by a counter-attack which inflicted heavy loss on them.

A German aeroplane was shelled and fell in flames into our lines east of Givenohy.

A German grenade attack south of Frise failed.

We bombarded the enemy works east of the Oise.

The German artillery was very active between Soissons and Rheims, where our artillery rendered abortive some infantry attacks which were being prepared.

We took some prisoners in the fight in Champagne. The enemy gained a footing in our advanced trenches east of Tahure.

An enemy attack in Upper Alsace was crushed by our artillery.

London, Feb. 13.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Last night we sprang a mine west of Hulluch and occupied part of the crater.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day, particularly at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Cuinchy and Armentieres and likewise much aerial activity about Ypres.

London, Feb. 12.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The real facts of the attack made by German aeroplanes described in a German wireless message of the 8th are that eleven hostile machines appeared, one of which dropped three bombs about six miles behind our front line. The remainder did not cross our line.

Early to-day the enemy broke into our trenches near Pilkem, but was driven out by our bombing parties, leaving some dead and wounded.

There was mining activity about Hulluch, north of Ypres and the Commines Canal.

THE ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT IN CHAMPAGNE.

Paris, Feb. 13.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon states:—

The French guns northward of Vic-sur-Aisne dispersed some German detachments which advanced as far as our entanglements.

Germans in the neighbourhood of Crouy reached the French trenches, but a counter-attack promptly drove them out. The Germans left a number of dead and some prisoners.

The enemy in the Champagne launched five successive counter-attacks against Butte de Mesnil at

dusk and in the evening, all of which were repulsed.

There was some artillery activity in Lorraine.

Mr. Graham White the famous aviator, has been seriously wounded.

A British officer was teaching bombing near Hazebrouck when a grenade exploded in his hand with the result that five men were killed and twenty-four injured.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

PIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

Petrograd, Feb. 12.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

Fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

The enemy, after desperate efforts and enormous losses, succeeded in recapturing some heights in the Tsobroff region, but one of our glorious old regiments made a terrific attack and again ejected the enemy. Prisoners state that the Russian artillery did very deadly work. Three counter-attacks made by the enemy against the heights during the night were repulsed.

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 13.

The first number of the Archangel Herald, "the official organ of the Royal Automobile Service, Russian Expedition" has been received in England.

It shows that several hundred British naval men, composing automobile squadrons, under Mr. Locker Lampson, M.P., arrived in Russia before Christmas.

It contains a message of farewell from H. H. the King and the reply of Mr. Locker Lampson with a commentary by the latter mentioning that the force has been recruited from all parts of the Empire, including South Africa.

A recent casualty list testifies that it has already been in action.

Petrograd, Feb. 13.

The repeated though unsuccessful attempts of the German and Austrian Forces to recover the heights in the region of Chemerin and Tsobroff show the importance of these positions and the anxiety of the enemy to prevent the Russians strengthening their line on the south-western front.

The height in the region of Tsobroff is eight miles west of Tarnopol and has an altitude of 2,000 feet. It commands an extensive area and the railway between Tarnopol and Lvoff (Lemberg). It has been the scene of a desperate contest. Although the enemy succeeded in temporarily occupying the position he was forced to give it up before a Russian counter-attack

after suffering enormous losses from the Russian artillery fire.—Reuter Special.

IN THE CAUCASUS AND PERSIA.

In the Caucasus the Russian forces, advancing through deep snow with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, forced some inaccessible passes near Erzeroum and captured 800 prisoners, 7 guns and much booty. The bombardment of Erzeroum continues effectively and has caused a great explosion in a fort.

In Persia the Russians occupied the town of Duletabad, near Hamadan.

NEW FRENCH TROOPS IN SALONIKA.

Salonika, Feb. 13.

French reinforcements have arrived. Their fine appearance greatly impressed the Greek soldiers and populace.

FAILURE OF GERMAN FIRMS.

Montevideo, Feb. 13.

Four German firms have failed in Uruguay with liabilities totalling £480,000.

THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

London, Feb. 13.

It is stated in Glasgow that the Government has decided to grant facilities to shipbuilders to finish half a million tons of mercantile shipping which is nearing the launching stage with a view to relieving the freights situation.

GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

Havre, Feb. 13.

A Belgian official *communiqué* states that the German gun-boat Hedwig Wissmann has been sunk after a fight on Lake Tanganyika. Two Germans were killed and twenty-one captured. The British and Belgian flotillas had no losses.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 13.

The French Press welcomes very warmly the Allied conference to be held in Paris with a view to obtaining the closest cooperation. It points out the necessity for subordination of political aims for the purpose of common victory.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

OBJECTION TO REPRISALS.

London, Feb. 13.

Baron Buckmaster, speaking at Keighley yesterday, protested against the idea of reprisals for the Zeppelin raids if that meant murdering German women and children

in cold blood. He said: "There could be no greater tragedy than that when we conquer the Germans we should mould ourselves on their model."

It is suggested that Lord Curzon will possibly be made Minister of Aviation.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

London, Feb. 13.

It is stated that a proclamation will be issued this week calling up all the remaining Derby groups of bachelors and also the men compulsorily enlisted under the Military Service Act.

It is understood that a small percentage of men were obtained by calling up the first four groups and the lists of men exempted from military service are to be revised.

ALLIED VESSELS SUNK OR MISSING.

London, Feb. 13.

The Norwegian str. Alabama (891 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved.

The Belgian str. Aduatiek (2,221 tons) has sunk. Two of the crew were drowned.

A telegram from New York states that the White Star liner Cevic (20,904 tons) has arrived in Boston and reports that she was chased by an enemy ship in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

Paris, Feb. 13.

An official naval *communiqué* reports that some uneasiness is felt regarding the auxiliary cruiser Amiral Charner (4,604 tons) which has been missing since the 8th when a German submarine claimed to have sunk a French cruiser.

Malta, Feb. 113.

The British str. Springwell (5,598 tons: Well Line Ltd.) on her way to India, has been torpedoed without warning. The officers and crew numbering seventy-three have been picked up and landed here.

WEDNESDAY.

A FRENCH ATTACK NEAR FRISE.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon reports:

Southward of the Somme a French attack at dusk on the German works near Frise occupied some portions of the German trenches. A counter-attack was mown down by the French fire. We surrounded a German company, decimating it. The captain and seventy survivors surrendered. We also took other prisoners and a number of machine-guns. The number of the enemy's dead was considerable.

In Champagne, in the course of a German attack eastward of the Tahure-Sommepuy road, we exploded three mines under the enemy in our advanced positions. His attempts to advance to our support trenches completely failed, but notwithstanding the serious losses sustained by the Germans from our mines and artillery, the enemy remained in our advanced positions.

There was a furious artillery battle in Alsace. The German infantry took 200 yards of trench but an immediate counter-attack regained most of the ground.

ACTIVE MINING.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy were very active with mining south of La Bassée Canal. They have exploded seven mines in the last twenty-four hours.

South of Fosse 8 there were mine explosions preceded by a heavy bombardment and followed by a small infantry attack. A few men entered our front trench but were immediately expelled with hand-grenades.

SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIANS NEAR DVINSK.

Petrograd, Feb. 14.

After a week of increased activity along the Dvinsk line, especially on the right flank where both sides are strongly entrenched, the Russians succeeded in capturing the village of Garbunovka, ten miles northwest of Dvinsk and two miles south of the Ponevets Railway, thereby deepening our front before Dvinsk and threatening the German left flank.

Last autumn Garbunovka was the scene of repeated engagements and frequently changed hands. During the last three or four months it has been in the possession of the Germans.

The German attempt to retake Garbunovka was accompanied by a flank attack against Illukst which failed. The Germans were caught between the cross-fire of the Russian artillery and were obliged to retire.

ERZEROU FORT CAPTURED.

The official *communiqué* issued to-day states:

We have captured the fort at Erzeroum in which an explosion took place—as already reported—taking many prisoners, six guns and quantities of munitions.

Paris, Feb. 14.

It is stated that after the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus a lively discussion occurred at a Council of War held in Constantinople between Enver Pasha and the German generals. Enver Pasha insisted upon the necessity of transferring to the Caucasus the Turkish troops in Thrace and Bulgaria. The German generals, however, declared that it

was essential to keep the Turkish troops in Thrace as the Salonika front is the more important.

Lodon, Feb. 14.

"The Times" correspondent at Bukharest states that 25,000 German troops arrived at Rustchuk and proceeded to Shumla, probably en route to Turkey.

Athens, Feb. 14.

Formidable Turkish forces are proceeding to Mesopotamia from the Dardanelles.

NEW BRITISH TROOPS AT SALONIKA.

Athens, Feb. 14.

Further reinforcements for the British Forces have landed at Salonika.

The French are proceeding further northward along the railway.

SINGLE MEN CALLED UP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 14.

A Royal Proclamation is posted calling up all single men.

INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS.

New York, Feb. 14.

It is reported that all German liners in neutral harbours have received the cue to make a dash for liberty whenever opportunity offers.

RUMANIAN ARMY.

London, Feb. 14.

The French wireless service states that the mobilization of the Rumanian Army is complete with the calling up of one new class. The Staff has completed both the Carpathian and Danube defences.

CITY MEN AND THE BLOCKADE.

London, Feb. 14.

At a meeting held in the City to-day, Lord Devonport presiding, a resolution was passed that City men viewed with great alarm the enormous quantity of commodities which are reaching the enemy through the North Sea and urging fuller use of our sea-power.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ENEMY.

London, Feb. 14.

The "Daily Mail" Commissioner in Holland asserts that the efforts of Great Britain to prevent commodities entering Germany have failed. He cites the case of butter, of which Great Britain obtained from Holland 2,456 tons in 1915 as compared with 7,940 tons in 1913, while Germany obtained 36,516 tons as compared with 19,023 tons in 1913.

FEARED TOTAL WRECK OF H.M.S. ARETHUSA.

London, Feb. 14.

The Admiralty announces that H. M. cruiser Arethusa (3,750 tons: 29 knots: 280 men: completed 1914), carrying the flag of Commodore Tyrwhitt, has struck a mine off the East Coast and it is feared will become a total wreck. About ten men lost their lives.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

London, Feb. 14.

William Gardiner Rigden, William Fownes Rigden and Stanley Rigden, partners in the well-known firm of glove makers, Messrs. Fownes, were sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to a fine of £500, twelve months' and four months' imprisonment in the second division, respectively, for trading with the enemy.

THE LOSS OF THE AMIRAL CHARNER.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The loss of the auxiliary cruiser Amiral Charner (4804 tons: Chargeurs Reunis, Havre) is confirmed. A raft has been picked up off the coast of Syria with fifteen seamen on it, only one of whom was alive. He said that the cruiser was torpedoed on the 8th and sank in a few minutes. They were not able to launch the boats.

THURSDAY.

WESTERN FRONT.

THE BRITISH FORCES IN FLANDERS.

Through Reuter's Agency.

London, Feb. 15.

Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters in France writes:—"Without attempting to indicate the figures I may definitely state that along our leagues of front we substantially outweigh the enemy in man-power and new drafts still come. These undergo a progress of tuning up within the atmosphere and sound of war before going into the trenches. Thus the plains of Flanders have been transformed into a vast Aldershot where the troops are always learning something new in the never-ending development of war.

"Constant exercises, the variety of the training and relaxation in sport go far to maintain the admirable cheerfulness and fitness of the soldiers.

"Far back from the firing-line but always within sound of the guns the troops are perpetually reserving for victory, so the bombing schools,

machine-gun schools and flying schools are a bustling resort from dawn to dark."

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

FORT AT ERZEROU CAPTURED.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

The recent official announcement of the progress of the Russian operations on both flanks on the Caucasian front is now supplemented by the news of the capture of one of the Erzeroum forts after an explosion, which was a result of some brilliant work by the Russian artillery.

SERVIAN TROOPS FOR SALONIKA.

Paris, Feb. 15.

"Le Figaro" states that before the end of March 50,000 Servian troops from Corfu will be sent to reinforce the Allies at Salonika.

RAID ON ITALY BY AEROPLANES.

Rome, Feb. 14.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Triviglio and Bergamo without doing any damage and also Monza, where one person was killed and five injured; and a bomb fell into the enclosure of the Humbert Memorial Chapel.

Six aeroplanes appeared over the suburbs of Brescia, but our anti-aircraft guns prevented them approaching the town.

Vicenza, Feb. 15.

Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Schio. Six persons were killed and some injured.

RECRUITING RETURNS.

London, Feb. 15.

It is stated that between January 11 and January 27 114,000 unmarried men were recruited.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION TO COST OF THE WAR.

London, Feb. 14.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Ceylon Government recently paid the Imperial Government the first annual instalment of £100,000 of the Colony's contribution of £1,000,000 towards the cost of the war. It is proposed to use the contribution towards the redemption of the war loan.

In addition, the Ceylon Government meets the cost of the contingent raised in the Colony.

(Continued on page 476.)

THE FUTURE OF CHINESE MEDICINE.

Feb 12.

THE National Medical Association brings its discussions to a close to-day, and in looking back over the week its members may well feel that they deserve a rest not less for the excellent work done than for the amount of entertaining gallantly endured. Merely as the first association of western-trained Chinese doctors, the conference deserves all the attention it has attracted; far more so when, at the conclusion, we reflect on the immense consequences for China with which it is fraught, and the profound knowledge and brave spirit represented in this tiny body of pioneers. That the forthcoming National Hospital in Peking will have a marked influence in educating the Chinese public to a better appreciation of what medicine should mean and, yet more importantly, of what they themselves can and must do to avoid the need of medicine, we may well agree with Dr. Wu Lien-teh. The fact that it is to be entirely a Chinese concern should enhance its prestige and faculty for good. The parrot cry of "China for the Chinese" is rapidly losing its evil power with all sensible men. At the same time no lasting good can be done for the Chinese but what they are prepared to do for themselves; no foreign institution can exert one tenth of the authority which the Peking National Hospital should command for the medical education of China. Incidentally, foreigners will watch with particular interest its researches in the ideas of the old school of Chinese medicine, which undoubtedly contain much that is sound, especially in respect of the use of herbs, poultices and antidotes. Who can say what world-needed remedy may not be rediscovered. Meanwhile the hospital has yet to be built, the western-trained doctors of China are few in number, and the education of their fellow-countrymen in the new ideas is waiting. As a commencement it is to be hoped that the many admirable papers read during the past week will be widely distributed throughout the country, in order to bring home to the multitude what is being done for, what is expected of, them.

Not the least important of the discussions was that which dealt

with the use of Chinese terminology for diseases and remedies. Here indeed the Association is looking far ahead, and there was some division of opinion, doctors who had been trained in Japanese schools not unnaturally being in favour of adopting the Japanese terms, which are more easily used by Chinese than the English equivalents. Much good work has been done by the China Medical Missionary Association in the direction of discovering, or rather inventing, Chinese equivalents for English medical terms. But a mixture of English and Japanese continues to prevail which is neither acceptable to the Chinese Association nor, indeed, worthy of the language. The obvious difficulty is, of course, that until Chinese hospitals and schools of medicine come into existence sufficiently for the country's needs, Chinese students will continue to go abroad; and while it is easier to study medicine in English than in Chinese they will continue to bring back English phraseology which will naturally extend with the extension of native institutions. If, however, the difficulty be great, it is none the less one that ought to be faced without delay, and the Association is by no means looking too far ahead. Had a beginning been made on this crux but ten years ago, incalculable progress might already have been shown. If it were only a matter of using English terms, and lending them a Chinese pronunciation, there need be little cause for complaint. English medical phraseology is, of course, full of terms borrowed from other tongues and anglicized. It is the old trouble which has now to be fought, that Chinese students get their training abroad at the expense of forgetting their own language. In medicine of all branches of knowledge this error must not be repeated.

We have spoken of the brave spirit and enthusiasm shown by members of the Association: and in this connexion it may be permissible to emphasize the admonition of Dr. F. C. Yen, of Changsha, given in his inaugural address:—

"We represent the first generation of medical practitioners, so what we do will probably be imitated by those who are to join us in the future. Not only must we be honest and ethical ourselves, but we must act as sentinels to guard against quacks and frauds from coming in to contaminate our profession. It is only by observing the highest medical ethics ourselves and in preventing corruption from contaminating the profession from

without, that the dignity and honour of our noble profession may be protected and raised to the highest standard."

The western doctor, both foreign and Chinese, needs perseverance and pluck in a high degree if he is to succeed. It is well known that only in the largest ports are Chinese beginning to come regularly for treatment to the foreign-trained man. Elsewhere deep-rooted prejudice prevails. Mission hospitals are too often resorted to only in the last desperation when Chinese doctors have failed; and where the loss of a patient not impossibly leads to the burning down of the doctor's house, or a mobbing, it needs a stout heart to keep the red lamp burning over the door. One need not fear that the members of the National Medical Association will fail in that respect, and if the way before them be hard, they may cheer themselves with the thought that one no less hard has had to be endured by other pioneers, of all nations, in the noblest profession in the world.

CHINA IN 1915.

Feb 14.

The following review of the past year has been unavoidably delayed. We trust that our readers, to many of whom we are glad to know that this regular feature of several years standing is acceptable, will pardon its lateness, in view of the exceptional circumstances. No attempt will be made, however, to review the course of the war, as, beyond a few bare, outstanding facts, we are still and must remain until peace returns, without that full information on which alone an adequate review can be written.

..

CHINA's history, like that of the rest of the world in 1915, centres round big issues easily separated from relatively unimportant events. The latter have, of course, their place and need to be touched on in a comprehensive review, but they can be dealt with cursorily and indeed require such treatment if the main events of the year are to be seen in proper perspective. This is due partly to the fact that the intense absorption of Europe in the war has isolated China economically, putting a temporary stoppage to many developments, for example, railways. At the end of 1914 it will be remembered there was much to chronicle under this head: this year there is very little. And such is the case with other aspects of China's life which yield themselves to synoptic treatment in a quite unusual way.

Foreign politics and the monarchical movement overshadow everything else and it is to them that attention turns most naturally, the former covering the long and complicated story of Japan's demands, the latter producing the Yunnan revolt. Of neither episode have we heard the last: indeed one is justified in thinking that each will in years to come be looked back upon as turning points in Chinese history. To them, accordingly, must be devoted the greater part of this review, for no sooner has the interest of the one waned than that of the other begins, the two together forming, so to speak, the backbone of the year.

THE BEGINNING OF THE STORY.

The first news of the demands was telegraphed to us by our Peking correspondent on January 26 in a message which opened with the startling announcement that acute tension existed between China and Japan owing to the presentation by the latter of a set of demands "calculated, if complied with, to give Japan the whip hand in the country." The year had begun somewhat sensationally, it will be remembered, for on January 7 China officially informed Japan of the abolition of the Shantung war zone and Japan immediately protested. The news of the demands, therefore, fell on an audience already a little tense and gained the whole of its attention. What the demands were our correspondent was unable in his first message to say. It was known only that they numbered twenty-one and embraced questions of territory and special privileges regarding railways and mines in Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia, Shantung, the Yangtze Valley and Fukien. On the following day a little more light was thrown on them. They were said to include a demand for an extension of the lease of Port Arthur to ninety-nine years, extensive mining and industrial rights in Shantung, Kiangsi, Anhui, Hunan, South Manchuria and Mongolia and a concession for the construction of a railway from Lungkow to Weihsien and for certain other lines. A flat denial of the accuracy of this news was published by the Kokusai Agency in Tokio on January 29 in terms that deserve to be placed on record. "The Kokusai Agency," ran the message, "is in a position to state on

the highest authority that the information originating from Peking and elsewhere purporting to outline the basis of the negotiations between Japan and China is absolutely foundationless and unauthorized," whereupon our Peking correspondent sent us a letter which appeared in our correspondence columns substantiating his original messages and giving the Far East the first summary of what the demands really were. To quote them, even in abbreviated form, is unnecessary; they will be found on pages 408 and 409 of the "Herald" for February 6 and were very soon afterwards (see "Herald" February 13) proved to be absolutely and entirely correct.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

On February 2 began negotiations so protracted and confusing that a few landmarks will be helpful. The first is provided by the Chinese Government's intimation on Friday, February 12, to Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, of its readiness to negotiate about the eleven demands which Japan had disclosed to the Powers, (as well as one more), and of its unwillingness to consider the remaining nine, a division which forms a crucial point in our story, for the demands which Japan did not disclose were the ones which China regarded as infringing her sovereign rights and affecting her treaty engagements with other Powers. A second landmark denoting the confluence of Lancashire's interest with the stream of events—from which moment Great Britain's diplomacy visibly stiffened—is the statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on March 10 to the effect that "he was aware of the importance to the Lancashire cotton trade of open markets in China and gathered that the Japanese demands had aroused a certain uneasiness, but his Majesty's Government did not doubt that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 preserving equal opportunities for the commerce of all nations in China would be observed." Two days later the Hon. Neil Primrose, Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, replying to Mr. P. A. Molteno said: "We have admitted that we would not apply for any concessions in China which affect the South Manchurian Railway and we naturally expect that Japan will show reciprocity and not apply for conces-

sions which affect British interests." The interests referred to were in particular those of the Yangtze valley where Japan's demands included railway privileges that would enable her, to attract from the Hankow region to the Fukien seaboard traffic which otherwise would be carried on lines now being built with British capital. On March 25, after a conference held in the bedroom of the Japanese Minister, China agreed to accord Japan the right to select and operate nine mining areas in South Manchuria, but without prejudice to the concessions already granted to other nationalities, a stipulation which makes convenient as a third landmark the receipt by the American Minister in Peking, on or about April 18, of an intimation from Washington, "for use should occasion arise", that the United States had treaties with China from which she did not intend to recede in any manner. For, ten days before, at the nineteenth conference held since the negotiations started, the remaining Manchurian demands, which included questions of settlement, farming, travel, jurisdiction and residence, had reached a deadlock, while three days before had taken place a prolonged discussion of the demands relating to Eastern Inner Mongolia which Japan claimed to include in her special sphere partly on the grounds of its proximity to Manchuria, partly as a set-off to Russian interest in Outer Mongolia. The opinion expressed in Chinese circles on America's statement of policy was that its moral effect would be excellent and on April 23 came the following message from the Kokusai Agency, "The Kokusai Agency understands that the delay in the negotiations in Peking is due to a decision to modify the causes of the propositions made by Japan none of which at any time have been irreducible."

MODIFICATION OF THE DEMANDS.

On April 26—our fourth landmark—Mr. Hioki presented China with a revised list of twenty-four demands which differed from the original list in the following particulars: (a) withdrawal of the demand for the appointment of Japanese police advisers at important centres throughout China (b) alteration of the wording of the demand respecting the right to construct railways be-

tween Wuchang, Kiukiang, Nanchang and Hangchow and between Nanchang and Chaochow, to phraseology clearly recognizing Great Britain's right to be consulted, (c) alteration of the wording of the Hanyehping demand, China being asked to agree in principle to Sino-Japanese co-operation and to assist in persuading the company to form a joint concern. For the rest the demands remained to all intents and purposes the same. These modifications were the signal in Tokio for criticism of the Government and in Peking for a number of secret conferences and the despatch of sheaves of telegrams to China's Ministers in London, Washington, Paris and Petrograd, the outcome of which was that on May 2, our fifth landmark, China refused to give way, declaring her readiness to agree only in part: whereupon Mr. Hioki communicated with his Government and on May 6 received the terms of an ultimatum for presentation to the Chinese Government.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

The ultimatum was formally presented on the following afternoon. It is far too long to quote in full and readers who desire to refer to it will find it on pages 486-9 of the "Herald" for May 15. The crucial facts to be noted are the following: (a) Whereas in the revised edition of the demands China was asked to give Japan the right to finance three railway lines in the Yangtze valley, namely, from Wuchang to Nanking via Kiukiang, from Nanchang to Hangchow and from Nanchang to Chaochow, provided Great Britain had no objection, Japan now agreed to let the whole question of these railways stand over for further discussion at some future date and desisted from requiring China to commit herself in respect of them by saying yes or no. (b) In addition to the withdrawal of the demand for joint control of police administration, no immediate reply was required in regard to the question of advisors, arms and arsenals. (c) Where, in respect of Eastern Inner Mongolia, China had been asked to bind herself to give Japan the preference in the case of loans and railways, she was now required only to consult with Japan before coming to definite arrangements with other Powers. (d) Where in respect of the Hanyehping Company no permission was to be given to mines situated

in the neighbourhood being worked by any other Company, China was now required only to approve of any agreement that might be concluded in future between the Company and Japanese capitalists and to see that the Company turned to Japanese capitalists first when in need of funds. (e) Instead of the return of Kiaochow being made conditional on China accepting Japan's demands *en bloc* it was now to depend (1) on Japan being given a free hand at the general peace conference of the Powers (2) on the ceding of Kiaochow Bay as a commercial port, on the establishment of a Japanese Settlement and, if the Powers desired one, on the establishment of an international settlement. On May 8 a joint meeting of the Cabinet, Council of State and Generals was held in the Presidential Palace under the presidency of Yuan Shih-kai and it was decided to accept the ultimatum in the briefest possible manner. The Chinese text of the agreement resulting therefrom was sanctioned by Yuan Shih-kai on June 2, Mr. Lu Chung-yu, Chinese Minister in Tokio, was appointed plenipotentiary and ratification took place on June 8. Thus the episode terminated and the eight months that have since elapsed have indicated no reason for changing the comment which we made at the time, namely that China was to be congratulated on emerging from a critical situation with a heightened reputation for courage, coolness and dignity.

TSINGTAO CUSTOMS AGREEMENT.

Within five months Japan was destined again to play a principal part and it is necessary next to turn to the events which gave her the opportunity, namely, the monarchical movement. Before doing so, however, we must pause to relate the circumstances surrounding the settlement of a lengthy dispute between her and China over the administration of the Tsingtao Customs. Japan having objected in 1914 to China's appointment of Mr. Tachibana, Commissioner of Customs at Tairen, to be Commissioner at Tsingtao, demanded the right to nominate her own candidates selected from Japanese not in the employment of the Chinese Customs Service. She therefore submitted the names of eight Japanese for appointment as Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistants and insisted also on

the employment of thirty-five more at other ports. China refused to accept them on the grounds that Japan had no right to make such demands or to expect their acceptance. In order to meet Japan to some extent, however, she expressed her willingness to appoint to the vacant posts eight Japanese on the understanding that they entered the service at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Tachibana, however, to be Commissioner at Tsingtao. On these lines negotiations proceeded for several months resulting eventually in an agreement signed on August 6 by Mr. Hioki and Mr. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs. The agreement provided that the Chinese Maritime Customs should resume its functions at Tsingtao; secondly, that business should be conducted, pending a settlement of Tsingtao affairs after the war, in accordance with the arrangements made with Germany, except that Japanese officials should be employed instead of Germans; thirdly, that the Japanese military government should hand over the Customs property, archives and funds acquired at the time of the occupation of Tsingtao, and fourthly, that the Japanese military government should hand over the revenue collected since the occupation, less the proportion due to the local government, in accordance with the arrangement made with Germany. In addition, the Inspector-General came to an understanding with the Japanese Minister with regard to increased Japanese representation in the Customs, an understanding which satisfied Japan without affecting the organization of the Service.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

It was on August 16 that foreigners in Shanghai first heard of the monarchical movement. A message from Reuter's Peking correspondent stated that a newly formed society, the Chouanhui, had issued a manifesto advocating the adoption of a monarchical form of government; that it included three members of the Tsanchengyuan and of the Committee for drafting the constitution, namely, Sun Yu-yun, a former Tutuh of Anhui and a member of the defunct Kuomintang, Yang Tu, the head of the National Historical Bureau, and Dr. Yen Tu; and that Dr. Goodnow, Constitutional Advisor to the President, shared the society's views. No very great interest

was aroused by this announcement in foreign circles here, but when on August 23 our own correspondent telegraphed that there was every evidence that the "monarchical campaign recently started and now assuming substantial proportions" was officially inspired, Europeans at once became attentive. The message went on to state that so far there was no indication of the opinion in the provinces, that it was significant that most of the important military commanders had recently visited Peking, and that past experience suggested that the capital might soon expect a stream of memorials lamenting the deficiencies of the Republican system and urging the Government to save the country from the fate of Mexico by a return to the monarchical principle. President Yuan Shih-kai, meanwhile, was assuming an attitude of dogged opposition to the idea. Few messages have proved more accurate: the movement proceeded to follow precisely the line indicated, though at what moment precisely it began, it is still impossible to say. The whole tendency of 1914, it will be remembered, had been towards the elimination of all checks on Yuan Shih-kai's powers, so much so, that in our survey of the year we asked, apropos of the President's visit to the Temple of Heaven, "was the visit intended to show that old traditions of government can be made to serve the purpose of new political ideas or as a sign to the nation that new political ideas have been tested, found unsuitable and are to be rejected? To this question there is for the time being no answer."

THE ANHUI PARTY.

The first part of 1915, filled as it was by the Japanese demands, added little to our knowledge, though on January 17 took place a ceremony, now seen to be significant though hardly noticed at the time. On that day by order of Yuan Shih-kai General Yin Chang, chief military aide-de-camp of the President, took officers and soldiers to the newly-established Military Temple to worship the ancient Generals Kuan Yu and Yuen Fei. The ceremony, while it included an oath of loyalty to the republic, was intended to impress upon the army its corporate character and detachment from the civil interests of the country. All

through 1914 this detachment had been growing more marked and the year had left in Peking a strong military faction, known as the Anhui party, the position and activities of which during the first half of 1915 form an essential introduction to the movement under review. On June 1 a sensation was caused in the capital by the publication of a Presidential mandate granting two months sick leave to Tuan Chi-jui, the Minister of War, and on June 21 another arose over the dismissal of Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Administration; Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, and Chao Ching-hua, Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Tuan Chi-jui was in point of fact in excellent health and the presents mentioned in the mandate of \$5,000 for medical expenses and two ounces of ginseng could be regarded only as insult added to injury. His dismissal, accordingly, was set down to personal motives which still remain unexplained, but which, as will presently be seen, should be specially noted. He was succeeded by a member of the Anhui faction, to which he himself belonged, and so was Chang Hu, who like Yeh Kung-cho and Chao Ching-hua, was one of the Cantonese party. Chang Hu's dismissal on the charge of corruption was shown by the plans of his successor Kung Hsin-chan to be an attempt on the part of the Anhui faction to get control of the country's financial administration, and the foreign banks, which were considering the question of releasing three-quarters of a million sterling of the two millions provided for salt reorganization in the Reorganization Loan, promptly declined to hand over the money pending the receipt of assurances that the policy of reform advised by Sir Richard Dane would not be interfered with. Not till September 8 was the money paid over, a delay which operated as an effective drag on the plans of the Anhui faction, which, nevertheless, continued to wield very great influence in Peking. It was under its auspices that the monarchical movement came to head, the main dates in its published history being the following. On August 21 the Constitution Drafting Committee, which consisted of ten Presidential nominees, held its first conference and, in announcing the fact, Reuter's

Peking correspondent added, "it is expected that this Committee will work along monarchical lines rapidly if the country shows no serious signs of opposition. The movement now fully launched is being manipulated by President Yuan Shih-kai's immediate supporters." On September 3 our own correspondent telegraphed, "there is every indication that the authorities intend pushing the monarchical movement to its logical conclusion. The opinion is prevalent in Chinese circles that Yuan Shih-kai will be declared Emperor within a few weeks. Official approval of this step is pouring in from the provinces and it is evident that a gigantic intrigue is on foot to prepare the country for a *coup d'état*." Amongst the messages received were telegrams from Tang Hsiang-min, commanding the forces in Hunan, Chang Hsun, Lung Chi-kuang, Chang Tso-lin and Feng Lin-kuo, commanding the 27th and 28th Divisions.

POLICY OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

In spite of these assurances of support, however, Yuan Shih-kai refused to change the attitude which he had adopted from the first and on September 6 the Tsangchengyuan, which had been opened five days before, received a long and important Presidential message which will be found in the "Herald" for September 11, page 736. In it he stated that many citizens from the provinces had petitioned the Tsangchengyuan to change the form of government to a state of things incompatible with his position as President, but as the office of President was conferred by the people it should, of course, depend on the will of the people. "It being my duty to maintain the general situation," he continued "I regard the proposed change as unsuitable to the circumstances of the country." Read as a whole, the message was an equivocal document, which for the moment was variously interpreted, the general impression being that the movement had received a distinct setback. The Tsangchengyuan, on the other hand, proceeded forthwith to appoint a committee of nine to consider the memorials from the various provinces preliminary to their being handed over to a Citizens' Convention the members of which, it was an-

nounced, were to be elected in November. On Monday, September 20, the Tsanchengyuan forwarded to the President a resolution (the full text will be found on page 866 of the "Herald" for September 25) one paragraph of which read as follows:

"In accordance with Clause 7, Art. 31 of the Constitutional Compact, this council submits as a suggestion to the Government that H. E. the President should be requested to accelerate the convocation of a National Convention within this year, or to devise proper and adequate means to consult the will of the people in order that a fundamental solution may be found so that the general situation may be settled and the mind of the people set at ease."

The President in his reply stated that the Bureau for the Convocation of the National Convention in accordance with the resolution submitted to him, had been instructed to hasten the completion of its arrangements, whereupon Wang Ta-hsien, Acting President of the Tsanchengyuan vice General Li Yuan-hung who was absent owing to the illness of his wife, proceeded, on the afternoon of September 28, to appoint nine members as a committee to examine petitions to decide whether it was necessary to convene the citizens', in addition to the National Convention. The Tsanchengyuan decided that it was and on October 6 passed a bill, introduced by Liang Shih-yi, which defined its composition. It was to consist of one out of every five successful candidates at the primary elections and thus to consist of 2,006 members, whose votes on the proposed change of government were to be telegraphed to Peking from the capitals of the twenty-two provinces and the six centres of the administrative areas. On October 19 Liang Shih-yi moved that voters be asked simply whether they were for or against the establishment of a constitutional monarchy and on the same day the Bureau for the Preparation of the National Convention, acting on the instructions of the Tsanchengyuan, sent a circular telegram to the provincial authorities saying that the balloting must be finished not later than November 10. In Chihli province both the primary elections and the balloting were completed by October 28, and on October 24 Prince Ching, by order of the Imperial Concubine of the late Emperor Kuang Hsü, left Tientsin to negotiate the revision of the "Favourable Treatment"

agreement with the Chinese Government and the handing over of the imperial seal to Yuan Shih-kai.

THE INTERVENTION OF JAPAN.

Then with dramatic suddenness Japan intervened. On Thursday, October 28, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, M. Kroupensky and Sir John Jordan proceeded to the Waichiaopu in a motor-car and being only received by Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, each addressed the Excellency separately and in an informal manner. Mr. Obata taking the lead stated that his Government had observed the rapid progress of the monarchical movement and had noticed with considerable misgiving the adverse sentiment which, contrary to expectation, it had provoked. To Japan, he continued, it seemed as though the undercurrents of opposition were assuming dangerous proportions and, after some gloomy references to the situation on the Yangtze and in South China, Mr. Obata asked whether the President thought that the reform of the system of government could be expected without untoward happenings. It was particularly pointed out that whilst the great countries of Europe were fiercely warring against each other, it was dangerous for China to make a change liable in the slightest degree to create internal trouble. In these circumstances, the Japanese Government respectfully advised the President to consider whether it would not be better temporarily to postpone the proposed "reform" of the government. Mr. Obata, in conclusion, disclaimed on the part of his Government any intention of interfering with what was recognized as being purely a matter of domestic politics. The British and Russian Ministers associated themselves with Mr. Obata's statement, adding a few remarks in the same sense. Lu Cheng-hsiang, replying tentatively, said that he believed the Government had complete control of the situation and that apprehensions of trouble need not be entertained. He added that so far as a postponement of the reform was concerned, the matter was not in the hands of the Government. A machinery for obtaining the opinion of the country on it had been created and the elections were even then

proceeding, as a result of which it would be dangerous for the Government to run counter to the will of the country, whatever that will might prove to be. On the evening of the same day a *communiqué* was published in Tokio setting out at length Japan's reasons for intervening. (See "Herald" November 6, page 436.) Two paragraphs deserve special notice. One stated that, although it would appear as if there were throughout the country no great opposition to the establishment of a monarchy, a careful observation of the actual state of affairs in China, based upon information possessed by the Imperial Government, showed that it was undeniable that such appearances were more superficial than real. The other said that having regard to the importance of the interests involved the Japanese Government could not but feel deep concern in a possible recrudescence of dangerous conditions in China for should a disturbance break out it would do immeasurable harm directly or indirectly to the Powers having important interests in the country, particularly Japan, who stood in special relations with China.

CHINA'S REPLY.

The Chinese Government replied formally on the evening of November 1. The main points (for full text see "Herald" November 6, page 438-9) were (a) that there had been for some time a strong section of the people in favour of monarchy and that recently their ranks had been greatly increased until they included the most powerful and influential men in the country (b) that the Government had always opposed the movement but had been obliged, in deference to the popular wish, to organize a convention of citizens' representatives (c) that it felt perfectly confident of being able to carry the change through without trouble. On November 4, Mr. Obata called again—this time alone—on Lu Cheng-hsiang and asked for an explanation of this reply and on the previous day M. Conty, the French Minister, informed the Waichiaopu that he had been instructed to associate the French Government with the advice. By this time more than half the provinces had voted in favour of a Monarchy; there had been no evidence whatever of dangerous opposition to the movement, and,

only a few days before the advice was tendered, Count Okuma, Baron Kato and Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister in Peking, had all three expressed the opinion that serious trouble was unlikely, the last named in the following terms: "The bulk of the Chinese nation," he said, "do not appreciate the difference between a republican and a monarchical régime; it is all one to them whether they have over them a President or an Emperor."

YUAN'S DECISION.

On November 9 our correspondent in the capital telegraphed that the Chinese Minister in Tokio, acting on instructions from Peking, had informed the Japanese Government that no change would take place within the year and two days later, when Mr. Obata, and the British, French and Russian Ministers attended at the Waichiaopu to receive China's reply to Japan's request for further enlightenment, (for by this time Russia had put herself in line with Great Britain and France) Lu Cheng-hsiang stated that after a decision had been recorded by the people the necessary steps to be taken would be many and varied so that before the performance of the grand ceremony could be carried out there would inevitably be considerable delay. On November 12 the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Signor D. Varè intimated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs his Government's desire to associate itself with the advice tendered by the Allies and on November 21—the day after Mr. Hioki's return to Peking—our correspondent telegraphed the opinion of influential Chinese that the actual change to a monarchical form of government would be delayed until the termination of the war. Two days later General Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Nanking, reporting the results of the trial of the murderers of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng (who was assassinated in Shanghai on November 10) said that the murder appeared to have no direct connexion with the monarchical movement and that it had not affected the situation in the Yangtze Valley where peace and order were being maintained. On November 28 President Yuan Shih-kai's sixth daughter was betrothed to the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, the go-between being Prince Pu Lun and General Yin Chang and on the fol-

lowing day telegrams were sent to the Chiangchuns and Governors of all the Provinces saying that while, despite the advice of the foreign Powers, preparations for the restoration of the monarchy were being continued, the actual change would be unavoidably postponed. On December 3 it was announced that Chang Ji-ling, Minister of Education; Ling Chang-ming, Secretary of the State Council and Wu Chao-chu, Councillor of the State Department had been appointed advisers to a Bureau for the preparation of Grand Ceremonies and on December 11 after the central balloting had been completed the State Council submitted a memorial to the President urging him to ascend the Throne. It was rejected, presented again and accepted in a lengthy mandate which will be found in the "Herald" of December 18, page 882, and on the 13th high officials assembled at the Palace to congratulate the Emperor elect. Three days later when the Foreign Ministers announced a policy of watchful waiting Lu Cheng-hsiang took occasion to remark that all the nations represented had placed on record their intention of maintaining the sovereignty and independence of China. The Japanese Minister promptly gave assurances that his Government did not intend to infringe either and the other Ministers followed suit. Thus, so it seemed, was the die cast.

THE YUNNAN REVOLT.

Exactly a week later came the first news of overt opposition. On December 21 Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphed that there was a persistent rumour that the Chiangchuns of Kueichow and Yunnan had telegraphed to the Central Government requesting it to cancel the restoration of the Monarchy as the change was likely to lead to a revolt in their provinces. The report was denied in Government circles where it was stated that the rumour arose owing to a telegram from Lung Chien-chang, the Civil Governor of Kueichow, inquiring the whereabouts of General Tsai Ao who had recently requested leave to recuperate his health in Japan. On December 27, however, the revolt of the province was put beyond question by the publication of the main heads of an ultimatum despatched from Yunnan on the 23rd by Tsai Ao and Tang Shi-yao to Yuan Shih-

kai demanding a reply by ten o'clock on Christmas Day with guarantees that the monarchical movement had been stopped. No reply was vouchsafed and on the 26th Yunnan was formally declared independent. On the 28th the Tsangchengyuan unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Liang Shih-yi urging Yuan Shih-kai to despatch a punitive expedition to Yunnan and on the 31st a mandate announced that Tang Shi-yao, Jen Ko-cheng, the Civil Governor and General Tsai Ao had been cashiered and stripped of their titles and decorations. Thus the year ended in civil war and in concluding our review of the movement which led to it, it should be pointed out that the present revolt is of a very different character from that of 1913. The men who are taking the lead in it are not of the old revolutionary gang, nor is the sentiment that animates them the spirit which inspired the leaders of the last rebellion. Tsai Ao is not a member of the Kuomintang; he is an old friend of Yuan Shih-kai. Nominally he has taken up the cause of republicanism; really he is actuated by personal animosity. Standing in with him, of course, is the Young China with which Shanghai is so familiar, the tomboyish politicians who would build Rome in a day, and with them, too, are many of the more serious and intellectual of the progressives. Theoretically all are fighting against the change which Yuan Shih-kai has all but effected; practically the monarchical question is subsidiary and second to personal dislike and distrust of the President. Potentially, therefore, the new revolt is far more dangerous than the last one.

CHINA AND THE ENTENTE.

What effect the revolt of Yunnan will have on China's position vis-à-vis of the Powers nobody would care to prophesy. We have seen what the policy of the Entente has been towards the monarchical movement and it remains to mention the suggestion, vetoed by Japan, that China should take sides against Germany. On November 21 Reuter's Tokio correspondent telegraphed that a direct message had been received from New York quoting the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press as authority for the statement that Great Britain, France and Russia were making united efforts to add China to the En-

tente. On the following day Reuter's Peking correspondent declared that he had been informed "from an authoritative source" that there was no truth in this announcement. A few days later our special correspondent in Tokio referred to the matter as one on which, owing to the absence of several Ministers, the Japanese Government had been unable to arrive at any decision, while on the 29th our Peking correspondent characterized the news as a "newspaper report." Shanghai, accordingly was left to take its choice between these contradictory pieces of intelligence and remained in doubt until December 6, when our special correspondent in Tokio telegraphed that Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had received the British, French and Russian ambassadors that afternoon and verbally delivered Japan's reply "to the proposal to invite China to join the Entente." Writing on December 13 our special correspondent proceeded to give us the history of the whole episode and his letter will be found on page 918 of the "Herald" for December 24. Briefly, the letter showed (a) that for a long time past it had been the object of the British Government to put an end to certain German activities in China, (b) that eventually a suggestion was transferred from Peking to London to invite China to join the Entente, (c) that no sooner had this idea taken definite shape than it was communicated by Sir Edward Grey to the Japanese Ambassador in London and by the British Ambassador in Tokio in conjunction with his French and Russian colleagues to the Japanese Foreign Office, then located in Kioto in connexion with the Coronation ceremonies. Nothing could have been more above board. Meanwhile, however, the news of what was being done had been given a bad start in Washington by the accompanying suggestion that the proposal was designed to avoid friction between China and Japan—in other words to save China from Japanese aggression by bringing her into the same fold with the Allies, a suggestion which had on the Japanese Press the effect of a red rag on a bull.

On top of this the Peking correspondent of the "Asahi" had the impudence to telegraph the terms of an alliance between Great Britain and China, a libel which was repeated in message

after message and was only given its quietus by an official denial by Sir Edward Grey. The upshot was that Japan refused to entertain the idea on the ground that it was dangerous to extend the area of the war to the Far East, where such an extension might result in uneasiness and, possibly, in disturbances. Accordingly, the Allies have yet to solve the conundrum which, had China joined the Entente, would have been made easy of solution, the problem, namely, of how to thwart German intrigue in China without affecting the latter's neutrality.

THE QUINTUPLE GROUP.

There is no need to recall all the examples of that intrigue, suffice it to mention the most glaring instances, the expedition in March of the German Military Attaché, von Pappenheim, across Mongolia to the trans-Siberian railway with the object of blowing up part of the line, the attempt to ship arms in the guise of medicine to India from Shanghai in October, the seizure of the Iro Maru in the same month and the press campaign which has been waged without intermission throughout the year. Not the least striking fact about these intrigues has been that they have, to a large extent, been conducted with Chinese money, some of which is collected by subjects of the Allied Powers. The details of German finance in China were telegraphed to us by our Peking correspondent on November 18. The Germans have "run" their intrigues during the past year on the following funds (a) the proceeds of the German share of the Boxer indemnity, which has amounted to £2,000 daily, (b) the proceeds of the German share of the Anglo-German Loans of 1896, 1898, 1908 and 1910 and the Quintuple loan of 1913, amounting to another £4,000 daily (c) large sums due to Krupps' agents and other German arms dealers, amounting in the aggregate to several million pounds sterling, bearing interest at six per cent. and upwards. It was not surprising, therefore, that towards the end of the year—in the first week of November to be precise—the Allied Banks in Peking received instructions from their principals not to be co-signatories of any loan contract in which the other signatory was an enemy German bank. The surprising thing, on the contrary, is that the Quintuple Group should have retain-

ed its pre-war character as long as it did.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

In this connexion two other highly important events deserve special notice (a) the visit of Mr. Okura, head of the Okura Company, to Peking in October, (b) the visit of Mr. Selwyn Tait about the same time. The object of Mr. Okura's visit was stated to be an arrangement for co-operation between leading Chinese and Japanese Chambers of Commerce and the inauguration of a Sino-Japanese Bank. The year closed without anything very definite being published about these schemes, nor is it at the present stage possible accurately to work out their relation to recent events, yet in view of Japan's reference to special interests at the time of her advice on the monarchical question it is well to bear Mr. Okura's visit in mind. Mr. Tait's departure from China was shortly afterwards followed by the announcement that the National City Bank of New York had acquired control of the International Banking Corporation and proposed large activities in China. On top of this news came, on November 23, a telegram from New York stating that the National City Bank had formed a company with a capital of G.\$50,000,000, backed by the leading financiers, to finance and control enterprises in all parts of the world, while on November 30 Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphed that Chang Chen-hsun, a member of the Tsanchengyuan had been granted six months' leave to visit South China in connexion with the establishment of a proposed Sino-American Bank with a capital of \$10,000,000—no very big enterprise, certainly, but one which deserves notice in view of America's re-awakened interest in China. For, as a result of the war, a number of British enterprises in the Far East have been suspended and are likely to remain stationary; and, as New York has more money than it can profitably employ at home, the coming year may, perhaps, see big developments on an Anglo-American basis.

OTHER EVENTS.

It remains to group together the few leading events that have not fallen into their natural places in the course of this review. An easy transition from

the connected to the disjointed is provided by the formation at the end of May of the British Chambers of Commerce, an event, we like to think, to which Britons in the Far East will in years to come look back as a turning point in the history of British enterprise in China. The inaugural meeting took place in Shanghai on May 31, when H. M. Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., was elected Honorary President, Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., H. M. Commercial Attaché, Vice-President and *ex officio* member of the general committee and all sub-committees. An important resolution was proposed and carried extending associate membership to British firms not having an office in Shanghai and to British subjects who, though not engaged in business, have affiliated interests, the object of the resolution being to make the Chamber as inclusive and representative as possible. It was early next month, on June 6, that telegrams from Peking announced the successful termination of the Kiachta Conference and the conclusion of an agreement between Russia, China and Mongolia on the lines of the Treaty of 1913 with this important difference that the independence of Urga was cancelled and Outer Mongolia clearly recognized as being a part of Chinese territory subject to Chinese suzerainty. A few days later Cheng Lu, one of the delegates at the Conference, was appointed Resident General at Urga with the rank of Lieutenant General, and on August 9 it was announced that he was about to start for his post accompanied by assistant residents for Kiachta, Kobdo and Uliassutai. In November Mr. Sherfesse, who has done so much good work in the Philippines, accepted the post of Co-Director of the Forestry Bureau and on December 3 the Foreign Banks released another \$6,000,000 from the Salt Revenues for the use of the Gov-

ernment, making the total \$37,000,000 for the year—a sum which should encourage Yuan Shih-kai along the path of reform by means of foreign assistance. By that road only can China fit herself for the difficult times which, as the past year has clearly shown, lie in front of her.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Feb. 17.

The announcement that President Wilson has formally accepted nomination in the approaching elections on behalf of the Democratic party is no more than was generally expected. To a man of his studious and retiring disposition, the possibility of withdrawing from public life must have been a great temptation. Few statesmen or rulers, since the war began, have been exposed to more acrimonious criticism than he, both among his own countrymen and abroad. Few are, perhaps, more fairly entitled to feel that the world has not appreciated the difficulties of their position. Even within his own Cabinet, if New York and Washington papers are to be believed, President Wilson has failed to find unanimous support; and the retirement of the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, "the strong man" of the Government, has been hailed by the Republican Press as further proof of the "milk and water" nature of the President's foreign policy. Against all this, there is an old adage about not swapping horses in the middle of a stream. The best authorities appear to be agreed that the American people, in spite of some quarrelling with his methods, endorse the principle of President Wilson's determined neutrality. Even Colonel Roosevelt might find considerable difficulty in giving force to the more bellicose views to which he has committed himself, were he to stand and be returned. And we believe that the best consideration of Great Britain's true interest will be found in favour of President Wilson's re-election.

In the heat of warfare it is not easy to judge dispassionately of the conduct of a neutral country, whose path has never revealed more pitfalls than it has in the present war. To take the case of the Lusitania, we may be sure that the empty German formula

most lately put forward will, if accepted, prove a most bitter pill to many Americans. What we would emphasize is that Britons have no ground here for indignation. No reparation now can undo that crime; nor is any protest from America or any other neutral nation likely to turn the Central Powers from the butchery they love. Short of actually declaring war, there is practically nothing America can do to stop such outrages. More serious ground for complaint, if report be correct, lies in Mr. Lansing's Note to the Allies, asking them to discontinue arming merchantmen, in return for some illusory promise (not yet obtained) from the Central Powers that they will cease torpedoing merchantmen without warning; and with the alternative that armed merchantmen will henceforth be accorded entry to American ports only on the same terms as men-of-war. That the United States Government has here completely fallen into a trap laid by the Central Powers, is shown by the immediate notification received from the latter that, after March 1, they intend to treat merchantmen as men-of-war. As denoting any actual change of policy this notification is, of course, pure farce. As putting Washington in a very awkward place, it is deadlily devised. There remains the sorely vexed question of American trade with Germany through neutrals. But here the remedy lies in Great Britain's own hands. A neutral country is entitled to trade where, with whom and to what extent she can.

In all these questions it would not appear just to accuse President Wilson or his Government of more than attempting to cope with each problem as it has arisen, instead of laying down a definite line of action. But when we recall how the whole body of international law, as it was believed to exist before the war, has been set at naught by the Central Powers, we must admit that the laying down of such a line was well nigh impossible, and that it could hardly have failed to lead by this time to war between America and Germany. Of that, no doubt, many Americans would have been glad indeed. But for Britons it is only just to ask themselves, when they are disposed to criticize President Wilson, whether the neutrality he has preserved, unequal and opportunist as it may have seemed, has

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not proved him a better friend to Great Britain, than if he had broken with her enemies. War between America and Germany might mean fewer useful commodities finding their way to the latter. But it must also mean that American munition factories would henceforward work only for their own country; and that the American money market would be impracticable for the flowing of any loans we may require. As for questions of shipping and exports to Germany, the remedy, as we have said, lies in our own hands. Let the British Government firmly declare that it cannot agree to its armed merchantmen being treated as anything but merchantmen, recalling that they were not armed until the Central Powers began to torpedo them without warning, as America well knows; and that the full power of the British Navy is to be used to prevent imports from reaching Germany. We believe that not only will Washington be glad of the lead, but that the American people will readily acquiesce. They are under no illusions as to the cause for which Great Britain fights; and, to win that, the world must put up with some temporary inconvenience.

CRIMINAL RELICS.

STRANGE SOUVENIRS KEPT BY SHANGHAI POLICE.

All sorts of interesting things are found by the police when searching arrested persons, and, if a collection were made of the material commonly carried by Shanghai's criminal class, it would make an interesting museum. Knives are found in plenty, and revolvers and pistols of all sorts and classes; and not the least interesting of all the "fire-arms" found during the recent months of a so-called season of armed robberies are two specimens now at police headquarters, which were recently taken from alleged armed robbers.

A Pretence of a Pistol.

The word "alleged" is used in this connexion because, although the men carried what purported to be revolvers with which they had threatened the lives of innocent citizens, they were really not armed at all. Their "weapons" were simply imitations of the simplest sort, and imitations made not in Germany, but in Shanghai. One of the "weapons," and the cleverest, is a home-made thing of tin, being nothing else than one piece of metal cut from an oil tin and rolled into a tube to represent the barrel

of a revolver. The handle is roughly shaped to fit the hand like the handle of a real "gun" but it is only a flat bit of tin, unfinished and rough.

How long the robber sported this interesting weapon is not known, nor is it known how many people he may have robbed with its aid. But, even though it is only a harmless piece of tin, it was doubtless effective for the purpose for which its ingenious owner had made it. Its chief and only virtue is its shininess, for it is as bright as any nickelled revolver and when drawn in a dimly lighted room it would reflect the light and glisten like the real thing it is supposed to represent.

Fakement or Fact?

The other specimen mentioned was meant for use only in dark alleyways, for it is simply a piece of flat iron plate, shaped somewhat after the form of a pistol, but as dull as any old piece of iron. But to a man who is suddenly accosted in a dark alleyway it would look enough like a pistol to cause him to hand over his valuables. It cannot be said that this weapon is entirely harmless, for it has sufficient weight to deal a deadly blow if used as a billy. How many of the "armed robbers" are really armed with this sort of thing? The police say they do not know, possibly quite a number of people have only thought they had been threatened with firearms.

And this brings up the question, how many of the reported cases of armed robbery are not robberies at all, but faked. There is always suspicion about the story of a man who has been robbed of money given to him to take to a certain place. Perhaps he has robbed himself. Likewise, it is quite possible that some of the shops that have reported a robbery, say an hour or so after the event, have not really been robbed at all. For an employee to report to his employer that he has been robbed, or that the shop has been robbed, is one way of covering up a cash shortage.

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NOTES & COMMENTS.

Feb. 12

THE COMMAND IN EAST AFRICA.

To say that the announcement of the retirement of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien from the command of the forces operating in East Africa will be received with very great regret throughout the Empire, does not in any way suggest a lack of confidence in his successor—General Smuts. The Allies owe much to the brilliant leadership of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in the first year of the war, and his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in East Africa was held to forecast an early and successful completion of that campaign. In January Sir Horace went out to the Cape for a consultation with the Union Government, after which he embarked for East Africa. Letters from Shanghai men in this theatre of war have told of the trying climate and other hardships the troops are enduring, and surprise can hardly be expressed that a man of fifty-eight years, who has spent a considerable part of his life campaigning in the tropics, and who has just passed a year in the greatest war the world has ever seen, should break down in health.

Feb. 15.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

According to telegrams published to-day all the remaining Derby groups of bachelors as well as the men compulsorily enlisted in Great Britain under the Military Service Act will be called up this week. Moreover, it is understood that the lists of men exempted from military service are to be revised. This certainly justifies the statement that the Government is responding to the demand to press the war to a victorious conclusion as early as possible. There are twenty-three Derby groups of single men and the same number of married men, the groups consisting of men from eighteen to forty years of age. Under the scheme there are over five million men of military age liable to be called up, and of these 2,829,263 had either enlisted or been rejected by the end of last year, leaving a balance of 2,182,178. The single men available under the scheme totalled 2,179,231 and there were 2,832,210 bachelors. Of these 1,150,000 single men, and 1,679,263 married men had been accepted by January 4 and 103,000 single and 112,431 married men had been enrolled for immediate service, the remainder coming under the group system. The War Office wants every available man, but before it can secure the services of the married men enlisted under the Derby

scheme the remaining bachelors must be enrolled by compulsory means.

GOVERNMENT & PEOPLE.

By way of postscript to the "Domestic Lights on the War in England" which we bring to a close to-day, a little more might be said in the Government's defence than the writer has allowed himself to say. After all, as he himself wrote, those out of authority know little of the difficulties experienced by those in it. That Great Britain, with no previous experience, has manufactured an army of three millions, has put more than twice as many guns of all calibres on its lines in France as the Germans have, and now controls, as we were told yesterday, 2,884 munition-making establishments, would have been impossible, however keen the nation, without some keenness on the part of the Government. As for its failure to warn the nation in advance, would the country, it may fairly be asked, have paid attention? That we were slow in adopting national service is indisputable, but the resistance of the Labour party, afraid for the future freedom of unionism, accounts for most of that. Now that the Act has been passed, there is clearly no hesitation about putting it into force.

Feb. 16.

INGENIOUS MINEFIELDS.

The telegram announcing the wreck of the *Arethusa* states that she "struck a mine off the East Coast." Thus we are left to make guesses as to the description of mine that was responsible for the damage. The North Sea is a big area to sweep for mines, and we know that the enemy is making constant efforts to sow them indiscriminately. On the other hand, our fleets of mine-sweepers are working ceaselessly. Something of the difficulties that confront the Navy, however, was recently disclosed by Mr. Archibald Hurd. He said that the German minefields are not ordinary minefields. The enemy sows mines in large numbers which are timed to rise in succession from the bed of the sea, being provided with a mechanical device which brings them to the surface in rotation. A neutral naval officer with peculiar opportunities of obtaining information remarked a few weeks ago: "A channel may be swept one day, but immediately other mines will rise to be exploded; they pop up one after another in sequence, with the result that the clearing of them is a matter of great difficulty."

BLIND WORKERS.

In last Saturday's issue Mr. R. T. Turley drew attention to the work that is being now produced

by soldiers and sailors blinded in the war, through the aid of the committee of which Mr. O. Arthur Pearson is chairman. Mr. Turley urged that the stores in Shanghai should be induced to import and sell these articles, as a far better means of helping these poor men than the giving of money could ever be. We are happy to announce that Messrs. Weeks & Co., approached on the subject by Lady Fraser, are arranging to get out a consignment of these articles, to put them on sale and to take orders, which will be forwarded free of charge, for others that may be required. Possibly, also, a small preliminary exhibition may be held, but it is as yet too soon to make any definite announcement. Those who have seen the products of these blind workers at home, which are already on sale at many shops, are full of praise of their excellence.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Sermon preached in Union Church on Sunday morning, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent.

Ephesians I. 7. "In Whom we have our redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses."

St. Paul tries to put in as few words as possible what he meant by the Gospel. We do sometimes like to put a great subject into a few words. And Paul sums it up in this way, "redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses."

His idea of salvation, if he were asked to give a summary of it is—the forgiveness of sins. Forgiveness covers the whole ground. That is Paul's idea. And now I will quote a modern man who from his character and experience will be conceded to have known something about it. Lord Lincolnshire says he once asked General Booth what he meant by the salvation he spent his life preaching. The old General said that by salvation he meant forgiveness. He said that word met the case, and covered the ground better than any other.

Forgiveness of trespasses! To be forgiven, that is the most wonderful miracle God can work for us. Only the riches of His grace can give it. Do we believe that? Do we believe that the forgiveness of sins is a very wonderful thing? Do we of the 20th century think that? Do we care anything about it? Do we see any peculiar favour in it? I think not. I think that masses of people who have gone to church all their lives think it is quite an easy thing. I think multitudes hear about it quite unmoved. There is a great deal of interest in the question of immortality—in the church and out of it. We all know that scientific men

like Sir Oliver Lodge are great on that question. There is also great interest in the application of the Gospel to social questions: and there is a mild kind of interest in the relation of the Gospel to a gigantic anomaly like the war. But I have not heard of any Societies formed to ask how sin can be forgiven. People do not seem to care a bit. There may be some here who do not care. Suppose you placard a town anywhere, announcing that communications with the dead will be proved, and placarded it with posters announcing the forgiveness of sins, one will have an audience and the other will not. Such, then, is the position to-day. Now it was not so when the Apostles went out and preached the good news of God's loving, free, gracious forgiveness. It was a new and staggering proclamation. That God freely, fully forgives sins was an unheard-of thing. Let us notice that first. If it appears to people to-day a blessing hardly worth having it was not so then. It has not appeared so to humanity in general. This is a fact that the public to-day is entirely oblivious of.

See first the most illuminating discussion of this subject in that wonderful book "Ecce Homo." Professor Seeley says: "This was Christ's most striking innovation in morality. It produced so much impression on mankind that it is commonly regarded as the whole or at least the fundamental part of the Christian moral system." Yes, it is so. As he says: in that old world, "people not only did not forgive their enemies, but did not wish to do so, now think better of themselves for having done so." That God would forgive a sinner like the thief on the cross was unbelievable. It is difficult for us to put ourselves into the temper and the attitude of that old world. Jesus has made such a complete change in man's whole attitude to offenders. We simply cannot imagine their view. There was Sulla, the Roman. The greatest eulogy of

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olden times was that passed on him; that "no man had ever done more good to his friends, and more harm to his enemies." It is hard for us to understand that. If we do not forgive we are ashamed if we do not. If it were preached that God was relentless no one would listen. The world would be shocked. There are some of the Psalms that are almost impossible to read to-day. No doubt they forgave sins privately: children were forgiven by parents as now. But as a principle the forgiveness of enemies, of conscious sinners was unknown, and it was not admired. "Ecce Homo" quotes from the "Ajax" of Sophocles, who was one of the mildest and most religious of the Greeks. Ulysses intercedes with Agamemnon for the burial of the body of Ajax. And Homer makes Agamemnon exclaim: "Dost thou feel pity for a dead enemy?" There was no attempt to admire the forgiveness of an enemy. They did not. We, however, are to forgive an enemy to seventy times seven. That is, unlimited forgiveness is to be our rule.

What were the reasons for this awful relentlessness? Well, such as we shall come back to, if we abandon the Gospel. They said that forgiveness was weakness. You ought always to want to sing a "hymn of hate" over your enemies. This is what some people have come back to. They said that when a man has sinned it is right that he should suffer. Why should he be forgiven? As we sow so shall we reap. That is the view of the natural man. And we have people who think that to-day. Unlimited pardon they say is immoral. They say a good many things that do seem reasonable to what the Bible calls the "natural man;" that is, the soul and mind of man unilluminated by the Holy Spirit. I think I remember a great modern dramatist saying he could not believe in a God who forgives sinners. Suppose a man has killed another man, and made that man's wife and children destitute, and that man repents and is forgiven, the old world and many to-day say it is unjust for him to be forgiven. And it is, unless God takes the case in hand as we believe He does in the death of Christ.

Forgiveness is not the simple thing it is sometimes thought. Have you thought about that? Paul was forgiven, yet some Christians whom he had persecuted before his conversion lost their lives. Paul's change of life had not given them back their lives. No. His sin had done them an injury that no repentance on his part ever made good. Have you ever sat down and seriously thought of the difficulties involved in the forgiveness of sin? There are innumerable moral problems in it. One man may have taught a young man to drink to

excess. That young man may die a drunkard while the man who led him astray may repent and be forgiven. What have you to say about a case like that, which must be happening every day? And we may assert that that old world in refusing to believe in the righteousness of unlimited forgiveness, because of the appalling moral difficulties it presents, was a more thoughtful world than the modern world, which sees no wonder in it at all and accepts it as a commonplace boon hardly worth asking God for. You see the point? Shanghai has many sinners in it who are not troubled about their sins, and see so little difficulty in forgiveness, that if they think of praying for it at all, they think they can have it whenever they like as they pick up a daisy in a field!

Now in Jesus Christ forgiveness is preached as a wonderful boon. The world has seen the glory and joy of it. Paul says this is one of the great things in the Gospel. We have redemption through His blood, even forgiveness of our trespasses. In Jesus Christ the worst sinner can be forgiven. This miracle of grace is ours if we will have it. The Bible always had a sight of this glory, although the ready forgiveness of sins was not the habitual practice and habit of the times in which the writers lived.

"Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." God is the God who "casts our sins in the depths of the sea." When God forgives there is an end of our sin and of our guilt. No wonder the old world thought this too good news to be true.

But it is true. Consider it. Consider first how our best nature, our heart and conscience approve of it. They do. Peter denied his Lord. Now do we not all know in our hearts that when he went out and wept bitterly and Jesus forgave him, it was right, it was a divine action to forgive him. Is there any man here who would have had Jesus refuse to forgive him?

Again, we must all have had experience of it. Every one of us has at some time or other offended a friend deeply and shamefully. And when you have been forgiven you have felt the joy of it. But you have felt this—that you wanted to do something more than just repent: you wanted to do something in the way of restitution and atonement. Now I appeal to the conscience of all of you, because here we are coming to the vital core of the subject. You had the feeling that words are not enough, and repentance is not enough. You wanted to make amends for your sin. And it is this which has made man doubtful about it—because he doubts the rightness of forgiveness, seeing man can make such poor amends for the wrong he has done.

And it is just this crying want of the conscience that the Gospel meets. It provides for this insistent demand of the human heart. Our heart cannot believe that forgiveness can be a cheap thing: it cannot believe that even God can permit mere words to put away the guilt of sin. No thoughtful man whose conscience reproaches him for his sins against God can believe that his repentance is enough. No, he cannot. What then does the Gospel do? It calls for repentance by the sinner certainly. Even man has always seen that that must be forthcoming. It calls on the sinner to turn from his sin and lead a new life, as Peter did. Yes, it calls for these, but it would not heal the wounds of conscience if it did no more than that: there would be no glory of divine revelation in it, nothing to free the conscience from fear and roll away entirely the burden of guilt! What then does it do and add? In Jesus Christ we have "redemption through his blood," the forgiveness of sins. That is, God makes amends or atonement. The world has been discussing this mystery of atonement for two thousand years. Prophecies have always been made that the doctrine was dead, but it is not; for what is the gist of it, that has made the penitent cling to it? It is this. Christians see this, in that forgiveness is not a cheap thing to God. It costs something even to Him. No sincere penitent can believe that even God's mere word ought to set him free from the guilt of sin, but he can believe it when we have "redemption through His blood;" that is, through suffering and death. We can believe that when God in the sufferings of His Son bore our sins He can forgive us without violation of righteousness, and this meets all the difficulties felt by the ancient world as to whether it is right that a sinner should be forgiven. Somehow, in ways known to God, all wrong wrought by the sinner is righted when God forgives. And that is why a guilty conscience has peace only when it lays hold of the fact that Christ died for sin. That is the eternal strength of the Atonement. Without it the sinful conscience will never find peace.

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CHURCH NOTES.

Bishop Molony and Mrs. Molony sailed for England last week in the Glenlogan in company with Dr. Babington of the Church Missionary Society. We are glad to learn that the Bishop has made so good a recovery recently and that a second operation will not be required, but the doctors think it wiser for him to give up work for a time and spend the summer at home. He hopes to return with Mrs. Molony in the autumn.

News has lately been received from Bishop Price who has been serving as Chaplain in the Dardanelles and is now returning to England by hospital ship. During his three months of service at the front he has confirmed 654 persons, of whom 66 were on men-of-war. It is evident that his sympathy and help have been much valued by the Chaplains. He has continued in excellent health.

Dean Walker is expected back in Shanghai about February 21.

In a letter to the Church of England Men's Society, the Archbishop of York speaks of the proposed National Mission as "still only a possibility," but the Bishop of London, who is at the head of the movement, says in his letter that "something in the nature of a National Mission" has now been decided upon, and all the Bishops of England and Wales will be considering this month how best it shall be carried out. Lent, he adds, should be specially devoted to preparing the Church for so great an effort, and the Bishop hints that we must not be afraid of the word "Revival." In the meantime, as is naturally the case when a great movement of this kind is proposed in general terms, many suggestions of what it should be and should not be are being put forth. The Northern Primate says that the Mission, if it is held, will not be at all like a parochial mission. "It will be the Church itself going forth from corporate prayer and preparation to give a corporate witness before the nation to the need of repentance and to Christ's claim to the Lordship of all life, national and personal. Therefore, it is not only special preachers, but the Church itself in all its members, who will be the missionaries."

The appointment of Canon Pearce, Treasurer of Westminster Abbey, to be Assistant Chaplain-General (temporary and honorary) for duty at the War Office will do something to relieve the great pressure which the war has placed on the Chaplains' Department—a pressure which will be much increased by the calling up recruits raised

under the Earl of Derby's scheme. Canon Pearce is by no means new to the work. He has been continuously Chaplain of the Post Office Rifles since 1897; he is already a Territorial Chaplain of the Second Class, which gives him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and it is understood that he will now be promoted to the First Class, raising him to the position of a colonel.

KIANGNAN DOCK EXTENSION.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS FOR CHINA'S NAVY.

Extensive improvements are under way and in contemplation, at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works at Shanghai.

Work will be at once started on the enlargement of the dock at the Kiangnan works which will be extended by 152 ft. giving it a total length of 520 ft. which, it is thought, will be sufficient to accommodate any ship that will be likely to require repairs at Shanghai. With the exception of the International dock which is 532 ft. in length, the new Kiangnan dock will be the largest in Shanghai.

The dock authorities have had this work in mind for some time, and the decision actually to put the plans into execution was reached some weeks ago when Mr. R. B. Mauchan, the superintending engineer, paid a visit to Peking, at which time the plans were sanctioned by the Minister of the Navy. Admiral Duke Liu Kuan-hsiung, who visited Shanghai and remained here a week while on an inspection tour before the Chinese New Year.

Work is nearing completion on the new large machine shops addition, which will double the capacity of the former shop. This was started in December and the building is now awaiting the arrival of the travelling crane girders and other steel material ordered from America. The combined machine shop building—the old and the new—will be 200 ft. long by 70 ft. in width, or 14,000 sq. ft. of floor area. In addition to this, the blacksmith-shop and forge building will be increased by 7,200 sq. ft. floor area, and the works are now manufacturing a new steam hammer for this department. It will be a 15-ton hammer and will probably be larger than any in local shipyards.

When the work of enlarging the dock is completed, and the machinery is installed in the new machine shops and forge, the capacity of the yard will have been doubled. But further improvements even than this are contemplated for the future as it is planned further to extend the capacity of the works and to instal additional equipment in the shipbuilding yards. Another dry dock is also a probability, and

it is reported that these works will be undertaken shortly after the extensions now under way are completed.

The office of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy has been abolished at Shanghai and the ships are now under the command of the Yangtze Admiral. Admiralty House, an imposing structure in the Kiangnan compound, is to be occupied as offices, one half to be used by the dock officials and the other half by the engineering chief of the navy and his staff. The reason for abolishing the office of Commander-in-Chief is, it is said, the affair of the cruiser Chaocho which, it will be recalled, mutinied here on the evening of December 5. As a result of the inquiry and subsequent court-martial at Peking, Captain Huang of the Chaocho was sent to prison for three years, 14 men were shot, and Vice-Admiral Hsu was dismissed the service.

The Arsenal is a busy place in these days. The field gun and ammunition works are particularly active and are working full capacity night and day. In fact there is so much to be done at the Arsenal just now that work was suspended for only one day at Chinese New Year, while in ordinary times a fortnight's holiday would have been allowed.

Plan to Move the Arsenal.

The small arms factory at the Arsenal has been dismantled and removed to Hankow and is now being installed at the Hanyang Arsenal. The powder factory which is situated about a mile above the Lunghua Pagoda is closed, and General Yang, in charge of the military forces here, is having a yamen built near the Pagoda for the administration of military affairs in the Shanghai district. The removal of the small arms department makes the Arsenal a less desirous centre for rebel attack, and removes much of the cause for local anxiety.

Since the Chaocho affair of early December there have been appearing in the local press from time to

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time reports to the effect that it was proposed to remove the entire Arsenal. Recent inquiry indicates that there may have been some foundation for these reports. But it is not at all probable that any such steps will be taken in the near future, although it is more than probable that the Arsenal will ultimately be removed. To remove it would be a serious step financially as it represents an investment of about Tls. 8,000,000, most of which sum is sunk in the ground, so to say, in the shape of buildings, foundations, etc., which could not be removed.

HOW THE WAR HAS TOUCHED SHANGHAI.

SOME IMPRESSIONS AFTER ABSENCE.

In a recent series of articles an attempt was made to describe how the war has affected the every-day life of England. By way of corollary, it may be of interest to add how it appears, to one returning from several months' absence at Home, to have affected Shanghai. For surely in many things there has

come about a striking change since the early days of the war.

Briefly, one might say that the struggle has meant, in England, higher prices, yet no apparent want; a good deal of reckless spending among the working classes, not unnatural in view of the unaccustomed wealth which Government requirements put into their hands; among the middle and upper classes retrenchment in all directions; the startling discovery that gold has lost its power to command labour even at exorbitant rates; withal, a greater simplicity and kindness in life arising from the need of putting up with inconveniences that would once have aroused angry expostulation; and throughout the whole country an ever deepening determination to shrink from no sacrifice in order to win the victory that we must and will have.

Internationalism.

Judging by the many available reports, as much or even more might be said of the Colonies. Here in Shanghai, we are not, technically, a colony; and the fact has in some respects proved a stumbling block to us in times past, though in others it may have stimulated us, and even helped us to a more brilliant development of our corporate life. So many authorities

being interested in us, was tantamount to no one in particular taking any interest in us. Therefore, what we wanted done we had to do for ourselves.

By reason of this internationalism, and because Shanghai has grown very large, it has become more and more difficult to gauge public opinion. You can no longer put all the residents of Shanghai into a single room and say "Shanghai thinks this or that," as may yet be done in the case of small ports. There began to be not one, but many Shanghais, even in the British community, different circles grouped about different interests and, it may have been, resultant jealousies.

Moreover there were those who rather prided themselves on their cosmopolitanism, designating it broadmindedness. Among Germans especially we British numbered many friends, of whom it is even yet difficult to think that they can be quite the same flesh and blood as those whose atrocious deeds have made the whole German nation loathsome to us and are making it more so every day. While they were our keen competitors in business, we found these German fellow-residents pleasant enough comrades in society and above all in the hunting field good sportsmen.



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3 NANKING ROAD.

SHANGHAI.

Add to this, that we are very far away from Europe, and although communication has been accelerated to an extent that even fifteen years ago men would hardly have imagined, the whole circumstances of life and a need of self-responsibility scarcely existing in the same degree anywhere else, tended to isolate us and to expose us to the charge of being self-centred. It may fairly be retorted that we have never been more self-centred than many far larger towns at Home. And if through our isolation and remoteness we did not, at the beginning of the war, immediately realize its tremendous issues, the same can certainly be said of Great Britain. It was difficult to shake off the old delusion that if such a war ever came it would all be over in three weeks because no nation would be able longer to stand the enormous expense. And the Government's policy of secrecy intensified the ill effect of unduly optimistic reports, acting upon a national temperament at once slow of imagination and over-sanguine.

So it was in England; so it was, my readers will perhaps agree, in Shanghai. For both together there has come a great change and awakening.

The Colonial Instinct.

One might express that change in Shanghai, by saying that never before have we felt ourselves so much British a colony in the truest sense of the word as we do now. Let us hasten to reassure neutral readers. The feeling implies no notion of assault upon their rights and privileges. It is simply that we are British through and through, forgetting the silly little bygone jealousies of clique for clique, sensing the community of all British interests in this strange indefinable existence of ours in China, realizing with a new thrill our unity in the life of the Empire and the intimate dependence of our fate upon that of the Motherland; and that not with the merely egoistic interest of self-preservation, but with an intense belief in the greatness of her cause and the blackness of that evil thing which for the world's sake she must overcome.

All this is made immediately visible to one who returns after some months absence, in a variety of ways. Social festivities indeed had virtually been dropped a year ago and more. But whereas we were, perhaps, then just a little consciously proud of the fact, all notion of self-denial in this respect has vanished. There are no dinner parties or dances, not because we feel that there ought to be none, but because we know that there are so many things infinitely better worth doing.

War Fund Work.

Of public entertainments for the benefit of war funds there are plenty. But here, too, one notices

a change. Of such entertainments, concerts, theatrical performances, etc., there was never any lack; but it was a common matter of criticism that those who participated took as good as they gave, and that every dollar reaped by charity cost at least two to collect. Nowadays the balance sheet tells a very different tale, in some cases there is no expense account at all; at the worst, it is trivial compared with the earnings.

With this also, one feels that in all undertakings connected with the war, funds, entertainments, working parties, there is a new sense of purpose, of continuous effort linking one event with the other, so that before one is fairly out of the way we must be devising something else to bring in money to the common stock. Whatever faults may have been urged against Shanghai, stinginess was never one of them. In few places have people been so ready to open their purses. But apart from the claims of certain societies numbering regular subscribers, such charity was to some extent intermittent. Money was asked for a definite purpose, and, that fulfilled, we did not expect to be appealed to again for some time. Now, as regards the war, we know and willingly accept the knowledge that the effort must be protracted, and quite indefinite. It is good to think that we sent home so many socks and comforters last week, but we are more concerned with the number that we shall send home next.

Those Who Have Gone to Fight.

As for German residents, one may admit that they are behaving discreetly, inasmuch as it is obviously to their interest not to destroy their one place of refuge in the Far East. Of our former German friends, let us think as kindly as we may. The depth of enthusiasm, alike for Britain and against Germany, could scarcely be better shown than by the numbers of men who have spontaneously gone to fight for the British cause, although to some of them Britain herself was little more than a name, and in aligning themselves against Germany they must sacrifice solid interests and the intimacies of a life-time.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Scores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK.

THE WEEKLY REPORT.

The following letter has been sent to the Hon. Secretary Q.M.N.G. in acknowledgement of the certificate mentioned in last week's report.

"I write in the name of the British Women's Work Association to beg that our most grateful thanks be offered to Her Majesty the Queen for the gracious gift of the certificate with which Her Majesty has honoured the Association.

To be allowed the privilege of assisting in Her Majesty's great work has been a consolation to many here who have the love of their country deeply at heart and who, by distance, would otherwise be deprived of serving in this great crisis.

The certificate has been framed and hung in the depot where all the garments made by our workers are received.

(signed) ANNIE DE SAUSMARZ.
President and Hon. Sec. B.W.W. Assn."

To add to the weight of testimony published last week in favour of sock-making we are authorized to state Mrs. Bray recently wrote to a member of the S.V.C. saying that Colonel Bray had asked her to send 800 pairs of socks. He wished to give each of his men five pairs, dry socks being the best preventive of trench feet. The British members of the S.V.C. rose gallantly to the occasion and a substantial sum was collected and wired home to Mrs. Bray.

Collecting Cards.

Mrs. Petch has again handed to the Treasurer a sum realized by collecting cards. Thirty-six of these cards have, in the hands of the boys of the Cathedral School, brought in \$243.90. These boys have proved themselves to be in no way behind those of the Public School as collectors, in fact three of them, taking respectively \$41.20: \$32.20: and \$30, have beaten the record. Four others took respectively \$18.80: \$15: \$11: \$10: three brothers got \$9.70 and seven others collected \$5 and over. One boy who is only 6½ got \$15. The children in Shanghai have altogether by these cards collected since October, more than \$900, and when 8 cards that are still out have been handed in, we expect that \$1000 will have been reached, so that we may at once make preparations to send a present specially designated as being the proceeds of their exertions. This will be arranged at our next Committee meeting.

Mrs. Petch had also in her charge boxes to which the managers of the different hotels kindly allowed a place in each hall. Under the supervision of Mr. Shepherd (from the first one of our kindest supporters), the box in Shepherd's Café produced \$28.30, but the other boxes had no success. With other small sums Mrs. Petch has altogether handed in \$276.20.

Sample Department.

Fifty samples of black sateen, suitable for women's blouses, were presented some time ago by Mrs. Moran. Messrs Geddes & Co. have sent Mrs. Clark a large bundle of rug samples and a bundle of sundry samples, for which we are very grateful. They also presented 85 garments, among them 36 pairs of the warmest woollen gloves, and, besides, 14 pairs of socks, 25 odd socks which, sad to say, will be needed in hospitals.

Volunteer Department.

The work of preparing the next consignment for shipment to London continues steadily. A letter has been received this week from Mrs. Crawford, who will assist in England with the work of the department. Although the letter concerns primarily the purchase of the Xmas gifts for China Volunteers—a matter which has no connexion with the B.W.W.—it is in itself so interesting and throws so much light on the steps that are being taken in England to make the work of the department a success, that we are very grateful for the permission to quote extracts therefrom as follows;

"My dear Mrs. Craddock,
I received the names of the men from China yesterday from Mr. Canning. The wire of £270 arrived in London on December 11, but I could do nothing with it until I got the number of men to divide it amongst, now I have the number and list I can get to work. Until now Mr. Wilcox and I have been doing our best to get the addresses and whereabouts of the few we already knew, it is going to be a business getting to know their whereabouts.

I have been making all sorts of inquiries about what the men at the front want and have seen quite a number of the Shanghai volunteers just home on six days' leave. I have also communicated with Mrs. Hilton Johnson as I knew that she had sent things to the Police. I am visiting a place where they make up all sorts of little delicacies for the troops and when I can find the exact number of those on active service I will order things from this company; when everything is fixed up I will send you a detailed account of all I've bought. The only thing worries me is the difficulty in finding the addresses of the men.

Miss Dent has written to me about the B.W.W.'s clothes, etc. and Mrs. Townsend has very kindly offered one of her rooms for the unpacking of them and the repacking to our men. I had a long talk with Mrs. Townsend about it and I think that if we can get some Shanghai women who are at present in England to come and help we ought to manage it all right.

Miss Dent has disposed of all the things that have already arrived, she tells me, so at present there is no more to be done until the next lot arrives: as soon as they do I shall get to work with Mrs. Townsend. By then I hope that I shall have all the addresses and particulars about our 430 men, and the Xmas presents will have been all bought and sent off. I am thankful that the list of men has at last reached me. I was beginning to wonder whether it had been lost as I couldn't get on with anything until I got it."

It is a great satisfaction to feel that such efforts are being made to establish communication with the Volunteers from China and when this end is accomplished it can but be most acceptable to those who have travelled so far to offer their services to their King and country to feel that the friends whom they have left are doing their utmost to furnish them with such amenities as can be obtained.

The gifts to the department this week were three pairs of socks from Mrs. C. R. Burkill and one scarf from Mrs. E. E. Clark.

Treaty Ports.

As will be seen from the list below, a present of sheets, pillow cases and fur slippers has reached us from far distant Chengtu. It is pleasant to feel how Britons all over North China are working. The Chiaotso centre again contributes, and, as usual, Tongshan, that ever generous and industrious centre, has sent a parcel. We believe that all our members understand that the contributors there are chiefly Belgian ladies, and that they all value and appreciate this disinterested generosity. A parcel arrived from Mukden, but unaccompanied by any list, so Mrs. King is not able to check it. We hope to publish its contents next week. A case has also come from Newchwang, but too late to appear in the list this week. All these contributions will go with the next consignment to Q.M.N.G.

Dépot material presented.

From Chengtu per Mrs. Mead	182
From Chiaotso Mrs. MacKnight ...	30
From Tongshan, Mrs. Jamieson ...	5
From The Belgian ladies Mesdames	
Docquier, Doye, Deucay,	
Heasop, Van Brumpt, Dencey	
(C.K.C.) Van Mens	31
and bandages.	57

The presents made to the dépôt cannot be reported till next week, as owing to a mistake, the Secretary has not received the book in which they are recorded. For the same reason it cannot be stated accurately what number of things made of dépôt material and by Shanghai workers were received at the dépôt on February 1 and 8. They seem to total something near 430.

Subscriptions to noon, February 12, 1916:—

	Tls.	\$
Per Mrs. Petch,		
Collecting cards, Cathedral.....	243.90	
Collecting cards, one other ...	3.20	
Box at Shepherd's Café	28.30	
Box at one other	.80	
Hangchow, per Mrs. Bristow ...	40	
Mrs. Holt	10	
Mr. Manwaring	10	
Mrs. C. E. Sparks	10	
Mr. A. R. Duncan	50	
Per Mrs. Noel Davis	115	

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the hon: treasurer, Sir H. de Saumarez, at H.B.M. Supreme Court. Donations intended for the Volunteer department should be so designated, otherwise they are put into the general fund.

**JAPANESE JINGOES
IN PEKING.****"THE AMBITIOUS SOCIETY."**

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 8.

The Japanese residents in Peking have organized a "Yuchihtuan" or "An Ambitious Society" which has issued a statement in the Japanese language concerning the final solution of what the Japanese call "the fundamental policy of Japan towards China" and the never-failing fiction of "preserving the peace of the Far East," without which no Japanese argument is complete. In order to reveal the real intention of Japan towards the Chinese monarchical restoration question, I give a full translation of the article below:—

The present is the best time for the final solution of Japan's fundamental policy towards China.

1.—Japan's preferential right of speech:—

As the weal or disorder of China directly concerns the national interests of Japan, which can never be compared with the slight privileges of Western Powers in that country, Japan is deeply interested in the internal administration of China, and this is the reason why Japan should enjoy preferential right of speech in Chinese affairs. Now the President of the Republic of China, Mr. Yuan Shih-kai, has violated his Republican oaths by instigating the monarchical movement, and externally, he has disregarded the friendly "advice" of the Entente Powers by persistent obstinacy in carrying out the change from Republic to Monarchy, so as to satisfy his ambition for the Throne. For the "preservation of the peace of the Far East," the Tokio Government in October last took the lead for the European Entente in delivering friendly "advice" to the Peking Government in favour of the temporary postponement of the monarchy. Now in order to extend Japan's world-recognized preferential rights of speech, in China, the Tokio Government should decide at once to despatch a third message of "advice" to Peking with a view to the carrying out of Japan's policy in the "advice" she first gave.

2.—The necessity of the establishment of Japan's political glory in China:—

Since the commencement of the European War, the position of Japan in the Far East has been growing more prosperous and important day by day, on account of the fact that the Japanese army and navy are really capable of maintaining peace and order, so that east of the Suez Canal, no Power dare to defy the authority of Japan (sic). Even the first class Powers of Europe now depend upon the actions of Japan in shaping their policies in the Far East (this evidently relates to the rejection by Japan of the Entente proposal to include China in the war—Trans). Hence this, the present, is the best moment for the Japanese Government just to lift its finger to solve the long-cherished fundamental policy of Japan towards China. Instead of doing so at this most favourable time, the Japanese Government has

no firm policy towards China, so that its weak attitude invited contempt on the part of the Chinese Government towards the Japanese Nation. The Chinese not only regard the "advice" delivered to China on October 28 last as part of the political scheme of the Okuma Cabinet towards the Japanese people; but they also, on account of the lack of a firm policy of Japan and the association of four European Powers in it, are doing their best to induce those four European Powers officially to recognize the new monarchy in advance of Japan, in the hope of compelling Japan to stand in isolation, and then she will surely offer her recognition to China herself even without inducement.

3.—Japan's fundamental China question and the various Japanese political parties:—

The "advice" for the postponement of the monarchical restoration in China is like an arrow which has already left the bow, so that if the prestige of Japan is to be preserved, Japan's original policy in delivering the "advice" must be thoroughly enforced. Those members of the Diet who used to attack the Government in connexion with that "advice" are simply making themselves and their own Government a laughing-stock in the eyes of the Chinese. In order thoroughly to carry out the fundamental policy of Japan towards China, the members of both Houses of the Japanese Parliament must put aside their partisan views and adopt a firm attitude to it, so that through their harmonious co-operation with the Government, this great national policy of Japan can be attained at some future time.

4.—The mistake of establishing good and friendly relations with China under the administration of Yuan Shih-kai:—

President Yuan Shih-kai is one of those Chinese who know how to employ skilful words towards those ignorant Japanese who favour the establishment of good and friendly relations with China with President Yuan Shih-kai, and they are doing so simply because they have been deceived by his skilful and sugary words or through the offering of small privileges to the Japanese. We firmly believe that with President Yuan Shih-kai at the head of the Government in Peking, it is absolutely impossible for the two countries to become real friends. Hence Japan must fix her fundamental policy towards China without further delay.

5.—Good opportunity should not be allowed to escape:—

As President Yuan Shih-kai is not the person to make real friends with Japan, so it is necessary for Japan to select one of those Chinese who can do so. In view of the prosperous position of Japan in the Far East on account of the European war, there should be no difficulty for the Japanese Government and people to carry out their policy, which, if actually put through in Japan's favour, will not only solve the long-cherished fundamental China policy of Japan once for all; but also save our children and children's children from suffering great injury in future. This is certainly the best moment for Japan to carry out her policy in China and such a favourable time will not occur once in every one thousand years.

6.—Japan's China policy and the securing of privileges:—

Japan must not be induced by China to give up her original policy in the monarchical restoration question simply in exchange for certain special privileges, for this will not only increase the contempt of the Chinese towards the Japanese, but also alienate friendly feeling from the Entente Powers. Thus the newly-secured active position of Japan in the Chinese diplomatic field will be lost through the loss of diplomatic credit among the Powers.

7.—The firm foundation of the Yunnan revolutionaries:—

The existing Yunnan independent force is composed of Chinputang members in connexion with the leading Chinese revolutionaries in Japan (Tungmenghui), so that it cannot be regarded as a solitary defection in southwest China. Now Kueichow has joined in with Yunnan and we believe that the revolt will shortly spread to other Chinese provinces and that neither the military nor financial powers of President Yuan Shih-kai will be able to suppress the revolt which will then spread to the whole of China!

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY OF CHINESE.

How seriously the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has taken up the question of the study of the Chinese language by commercial men is clearly shown in the Chamber's "Journal." In addition to a full report of the meeting at which the Chamber's Language School was inaugurated, emphasis is laid upon the advantages of a knowledge of Chinese in other articles. The Editor points out that no attempt was made to disguise the difficulties of the task to which the Chamber's sixty students are addressing themselves. "Two hours a day on five days a week for year after year are a stiff prospect, but it cannot for one moment be doubted that this

great game is abundantly worth its candle." The subject of study of the Language School is Mandarin, but there is evidently a demand for instruction in the local dialect, and upon this subject an interesting article is contributed by "T. G. D."

Another article, "The British Business-Women in China," suggests that women be admitted to the school, and with regard to this the Editor comments: "It may be doubted whether any substantial number of women seriously desires this privilege, but the Committee may be trusted to give careful and sympathetic consideration to this or any other reasonable project for the better instruction of British subjects in the tongues, thoughts and manners of our Chinese friends."

The writer of the article on British business-women in China points out that the export of drawn thread work in Swatow owes its origin to the enterprise of a British lady, but he adds that the Far East contains few women who can be considered as seriously engaged in business. It need not, however, be hoped or feared that this will continue much longer. The same pressure which is driving woman to set her foot on the higher rungs of the business ladder in Europe will in due time begin inexorably to operate in China. The writer believes that, granted anything like equal training, the future British business woman in China will be more efficient by far than the best that Germany can possibly pit against her. The training, however, is the crux of the matter and it is suggested that the advantages of the Language School should be extended to British business women.

British Commercial Interests in China is the title of an article in which the following questions are asked:

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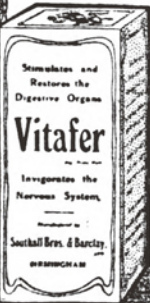
VITAFER has the unqualified recommendation of British Medical men. Is superior to, and much cheaper than, Sanatogen (originated in Germany) and surpasses all other Tonic Foods.

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Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles containing 4 oz., 3 oz., and 16 oz., by weight.

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"Do British merchants take enough trouble to acquaint themselves with the whole Far Eastern question in all its bearings, with their rights under the Treaties with China? Do they study sufficiently and intelligently the various matters which from time to time arise relating to trading rights with which our Diplomatic and Consular Authorities are continually wrestling in our interests? One sometimes hears criticism of our officials, but if we have a grievance, are we not too much inclined to hurry to our Consul and complain, and leave the solution of the matter to him, whereas had we by a consistent study and thorough knowledge of the treaties been capable of making out our own case by quoting authority, and possibly precedent, should we not have been able to strengthen our prospects very materially?"

The writer concludes:—

"We have seriously to turn our hand to the consideration of such matters as the history of British influence in the Far East, the conventions which have been concluded by the different Powers with the Empire of China, the manner in which they have been given effect to, the status of each one of us *vis a vis* our own Government at home, and good sound literature on all these subjects—in short, to quote the foreword in the first number of this 'Journal,' it is for us to co-ordinate the trade interests of the individual with the political interest of his country." Until he has a proper appreciation of what those political interests really mean, and comprehends that he is helping to work out the destiny of the British race in the Far East thereby, a man is to my mind groping like a pelican in the wilderness and like an owl that is in the desert."

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At last Friday morning's session the following named ten men were elected the first honorary members of the association:

Chou Hsueh-hsi, the Minister of Finance, and Chu Chi-chien, the Minister of the Interior, both of whom have rendered considerable service in promoting medical science in China, and particularly in connexion with the proposed new National Hospital at Peking.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dr. Dugald Christie, of the Medical College Hospital at Mukden.

Dr. Duncan Main, of Hangchow.

Dr. Douglas Gray, physician to the British Legation at Peking, and who left recently for the front.

Dr. H. S. Houghton, of the Harvard Medical School, Shanghai.

Dr. W. W. Peter, of the public

health council of the Missionary Medical Association.

Dr. E. H. Hume, of the Hunan-Yale Hospital, Changsha.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Adviser to Yuan Shih-kai.

A letter was read from the China Medical Missionary Association inviting the National Association to hold a joint conference with them next year at Canton, which was agreed to.

There was a discussion on patent medicines in which Drs. E. B. Young of Changsha, and Eli Day of Shanghai, read short papers urging the members of the association to wage war against patent medicines and quackery. Dr. Stanley, who joined in the discussion, said that not only must the doctors fight against unnecessary drugging, but they must themselves refuse to prescribe any but drugs of known value.

Modern Medicine.

Mr. R. S. Greene, resident director of the Rockefeller Foundation delivered a lecture last evening entitled "A layman's impressions of modern medicine." Mr. Greene's remarks mainly dealt with the thoroughness of the education of the modern physician. Not only must he be educated in medicine, but a general thorough education, geography, history, mathematics, are just as necessary for the doctor as for the lawyer.

Mr. Greene has found that doctors are usually broadminded men with the human side of their nature well developed. Doctors take as intelligent interest in topics of the day as members of the other professions, and they are just as appreciative of literature and the arts. He referred to the importance of autopsies to which there has hitherto been strong opposition, but when the general public understands the importance of post-mortems the objection will disappear. Modern medicine in China, so far as Chinese are concerned, is in its very beginning, and he urged the importance of setting a high standard so as to establish the best traditions for the future.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The National Medical Association brought its sessions to a close on Saturday with the election of the following officers for the year:

Executive Committee:—President, Wu Lien-teh, M.A., M.D. (Cantab); Vice-presidents, C. Voonping Yui, M.D., D.P.H., F. Lih, M.D.; Treasurer, E. S. Tyau, M.D., D.P.H. (Phil); Secretaries, H. Abel Tang, M.D., W. B. New, M.D. (Harvard); Business Manager, Dr. T. K. M. Siau.

Sub-Committees:—Editors, Drs. Wu Lien-teh and J. H. Liu (English), Drs. C. V. Yui and E. H. Tang (Chinese); Membership, Drs. S. F. Lee, Cheng Ho, S. P. Chen, L. Y. Tsao, W. S. New,

F. T. Kiang, G. Char and K. C. Wong; Terminology, Drs. C. V. Yui, Chow Kuei, N. A. Tang and J. H. Liu; Public Health, Drs. Yen, Wu and Tyau.

Regarding the Journal, it was decided to make it a quarterly publication in Chinese and English. It was decided to admit qualified foreign practitioners as affiliated members of the Association.

Resolutions were passed petitioning the Government:—

(1) To take proper steps for the registration of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling foreign medicine.

(2) To establish a Central Medical Board in Peking, consisting of representatives from the Government and principal medical institutions, with powers to fix the medical curriculum, grant licences and to supervise examinations throughout the country.

(3) To take steps to check the spread of tuberculosis and venereal diseases among all classes of the population.

(4) To establish a Public Health Service without delay throughout the country.

(5) To grant of at least ten scholarships to students of medicine from the Indemnity Fund.

The Exhibits.

While the conference was in session a number of firms dealing in drugs, books, medical and surgical appliances, etc. contributed to an exhibition in the lobby of the boys' building of the Y.M.C.A. Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., showed a fine collection of microscopes, the Commercial Press had a large collection of models of the human body which were made in their works, and the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary showed a number of copper sterilizers, and surgical necessities.

Various doctors had also sent a large number of exhibits. Dr. Tyau of St. Luke's Hospital showed the various types of worms found in the intestines of man and domestic animals, Dr. Liu of Harvard Medical School exhibited over twenty jars of organs preserved in liquid paraffin, which certainly appeared to keep their colour better than in the alcohol or glycerine preparations. Dr. C. V. Yui had on view his hygienic writing desk for the use of schools, and which is suitable for both Chinese and foreign use.

On a raised platform, Dr. Wu Lien-teh's hygienic dining table, which has already been described, was exhibited ready laid as if for a regular meal and it attracted attention from every one. The walls of the large building were full of interesting diagrams, photographs, and pictures dealing with questions of public health.

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If you feel "OUT OF SORTS," "RUN DOWN," "GOT THE BLUES," SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH-BIND MEDICAL BOOK OF these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 14-2 Rue THERAPIE. and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. No "follow up" circulars. Send stamp address envelope to Dr. LECLERC MED.-CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, ENGL. THERAPIE either No. Price 2/6 LEADING CHEMISTS.

DOMESTIC LIGHTS ON THE WAR IN ENGLAND.

IV—THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

England's servant problem is already so hoary that one might suppose there was nothing new to say on the subject. To dwellers in the Far East, spoiled by the unquestioning ministrations of Chinese, it must often have seemed that people at Home put up with many inconveniences of which they hardly appeared conscious, apart altogether from those of which they complained. But the war has added new uncertainties to the harassed housekeeper's tremulous hold on her servants. Nowadays, it is not so much whether they are good or bad, as whether you have any at all. Be thankful for small mercies, and, to vary Polonius a little—

Those maids thou hast and their adhesion tried
Grapple them to thy board with hoops of gold.

Even so, the odds are that Government, with whose extravagant ideas of wages no private employer can hope to compete, will outbid you.

The parlourmaid in whom you trusted announces one morning that she is going into a munitions factory at thirty-five shillings a week, and may she please leave as soon as convenient? Seeing that her departure is not likely to be less discomfortable a month hence than it is to-day, that the chances of finding another parlourmaid are as good this afternoon as they will be this day fortnight, you let her go with the best grace you can muster, with every prospect of having to clean your own silver and make your own bed "for the duration of the war or longer." And in China one may sack a whole staff in the morning and get another set as good before nightfall!

But the servant problem extends much farther than the realm of parlourmaids and bootboys. Some odd job has to be done about the house, a window glazed or a banister rail mended, for which a man from outside is required. And as one lady put it: "Formerly one sent a postcard and told him to come in; now it must be a letter of entreaty, with explanations that the work will not take long, and that, if he can spare time to look in and see to it, you will be most grateful."

In shopping, one very soon realizes that the easy days of parcels delivery are over. Messenger boys are almost unobtainable; and they have so clear an idea of their own value that their transit from shop to house is even slower and more erratic than it used to be. Everybody totes his or her own parcel now. The highest in the land, who once would no more have thought of carrying even a packet of pins than

of appearing in Bond Street in the garb of ancient Britons, are seen with armfuls of parcels, and with no appearance of anything but satisfaction at having at last got what they wanted.

For here again, it is not so much that prices are high as that some things are unobtainable at any price; and with coal already at forty shillings a ton, there are times and places when, owing to Government's demands on the railway, it could hardly be delivered for four hundred. Such phrases as, "we shall have no more until the end of the war," and, "We simply cannot get the labour," have become so stereotyped that one expects nothing else. All, or nearly all, the skilled workmen have gone into Government employ, and an order which might have taken a week to fulfil before the war may require a couple of months now. One man, known to the writer, with much satisfaction sold a motor-car, which he had originally bought second-hand and used for two years, for what he had paid for it. But when he ordered a new one the answer came back that the firm would be unable to deliver a car until August, 1916.

In such ways the war has worked a small revolution in domestic life, and, one may freely add, a revolution of good effect. The general introduction of female labour into various public services has had such marked results for improvement that people ask themselves whether we shall ever go back to old conditions.

Take, for instance, the trams, on which girl conductors are almost universal. Short-skirted, to enable them to get up and down stairs, with dark blue puttees and low-brimmed waterproof hats, they are as smart and workmanlike as they look, and bring to the task a good deal more alacrity and intelligence than their predecessors. The moral influence they wield is conspicuous. Men are far more afraid of a girl's tongue than of a male conductor's fist; and, except that men less readily give up their seats to women than they used to do—it is said this is a legacy of "suffragitis"—there is improvement all round in the manners of tramcar passengers.

So, also, in other affairs. The disciplinary effect of having to put up with inconvenience has brought more kindness into life, has made people readier to give as well as take, more simple, less exacting in their demands. Even before the war we were all agreed that England was growing too luxurious. Now we are learning to put that admission into practice and curb our luxurious tastes. Withal, self-denial, from being accepted as a necessity, has become voluntary; and although we grumble, as Englishmen ever will in word, there is little or no real complaining.

In such wise the war has surely been very good for us. And if one

may push moralizing a little farther, one may reflect that the war would not have done half so much good if it had ended after the Battle of the Marne, nor has even now done half what it yet will do before peace returns.

So good luck to Ellen, the ex-parlourmaid, and her thirty-five shillings a week in the munitions factory.

V—AT THE THEATRE.

In the early days of the war nobody wanted to go to the theatre. Then came the Zeppelin raids; and the darkened streets further disinclined people for evening excursions. Gradually, however, the novelty of gloom wore off. Londoners have developed a cat-like sense for finding their way in the dark. Again, one may remark how quickly people can get accustomed to anything, for, except in the main thoroughfares, London is very dark indeed. Yet one hears little of accidents, though plenty of grumbling.

So, especially with the continuous returning of soldiers, clamorous for entertainment during their few days' leave from the trenches, people began once more to experience the old appetite for a little dinner and a show afterwards. Both reflect war conditions. Restaurant-keepers have been clever enough to lower their prices, in contrast with the housekeeper who finds her's raised. And in most theatres one can book decent seats the same day, instead of having to engage them perhaps weeks ahead.

There is not much to see that is particularly striking. "The Man who Stayed at Home" has achieved a "run" which would be remarkable at any time—deserved both for its clever plot and admirable acting; and there are one or two others to which the popularity of one person gives vogue.

Beyond these, and a collection of nondescript shows and revivals, are the reviews. Borrowed from the French "*revue*," they are even less describable and in some respects hardly less tiresome. Yet as a phase of London theatricals they are worth studying. A succession of incongruous scenes, a hotchpotch of songs, dancing and display, relieved here and there by the genius of some true artist (for the reviews have drawn to themselves the best talent of the comedy stage) and a fire of topical allusions, the most part of which are Greek to all but a very "inner circle" of Londoners—in a word, the reviews are a sort of mix-up of pantomime, music hall and musical comedy, and one wonders what fashion they can give rise to when their time comes to be displaced.

On the whole, the audience is better worth studying than the stage. "Just look at all these people," whispers a friend in a crowded

house, "and a Zeppelin might come at any moment." Well, one readily grows fatalistic in these days and, in passing, it may be remarked, Zeppelins bring a thousand people into the streets to look at them for one they send into cellars to escape them—a fact which would infuriate Germans if they knew it.

Three-quarters of the audience in any house, especially on Saturdays and Mondays, are soldiers. Indeed it is principally through them that theatres can remain open. On these brief periods of remission from serving their country in the deadliest service ever known, you do not easily get soldiers to speak of the war. "If anyone tells you he likes life in the trenches," says one cheerfully in answer to a lady's question, "you can tell him exactly where to go and how to get there," and as quickly as he may, with manners, he introduces another topic. Like thousands of his comrades he has had his fill of one kind of life and now would have his fill of another.

"Drowning fear in dissipation," sneers a German. I do not suppose there are many Germans today who, having been in the firing line, would accuse our men of cowardice, and in any case their opinion is of no moment. Not only to soldiers has war, amid its many lessons, taught the worth of concentration on the pursuit of the moment; and a man is all the better in every way for being able to laugh at George Graves's gagging or Nelson Keys' incomparable mimicry, as if he had not a care in the world, still less a very real chance of being stretched out stark and stiff in the next week.

Civilians present cannot all show the same merry careless countenances as the soldiers. Some of them have an air of being slightly ashamed of wearing dress clothes instead of khaki. With the best reason in the world for not fighting, one cannot repress this feeling when meeting a soldier; and, in particular, the woman escorted by a uniform does not attempt to conceal her superiority towards the woman escorted by plain clothes. Here also the war has wrought a notable change. Formerly the attitude of women towards their men folk in places of entertainment was distinctly proprietary. Now it is one of unabashed adulation. One wonders that the soldiers do not get swelled heads. But for that complaint war, like all realities, is a great corrective.

Most reviews are followed by war pictures, commonly of French origin. It is strange that the British Government has been so slow, not in ordering, but even in allowing these daring makers of cinematographs to approach the trenches. The most vivid pen picture could never bring home to the mind the terrors of modern battle so clearly as does this picture of

Frenchmen feverishly working trench mortars, or this appalling view of a bombardment, taken from inside a steel observation tower.

With the explosion of a larger shell than usual, digging a vast cavity in the foreground and hurling tons of earth across the screen, trench views give place abruptly to a portrait of King George, and the orchestra breaks into a familiar tune. Once a mere signal for the hunting up of coats and wraps, the National Anthem has acquired for us all a new and deep significance. As one man we stand to attention, a habit we have learnt from the soldiers. It may be argued that the British National Anthem does not compare with at least two others as a piece of music. The answer is simply that it is our's, the others are not; and as the majestic measure is played through (no more, now, a mere three lines and then a dive of musicians under the stage) thoughts arise which we neither could nor would try to put into words.

But as we pass out into the night, we feel that even the theatre is "doing its bit" in the war.

VI—"HOW ARE THINGS IN ENGLAND?"

"Well, and how are things in England?"

The eagerness of the question, which meets one everywhere on one's return from Home, not less than its vagueness, makes it most difficult to answer. It admits of so many subdivisions, as—How long do people think the war will last? Are they really keen? Is the Government all right? Have we enough shells? Is a big move expected anywhere in the spring? And on each subdivision volumes might be written.

To take first the question which one hears most generally discussed, there is no denying that the Government is frankly unpopular, and that for much of its unpopularity it has no one but itself to thank. Blunders have been committed, as witness Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Dardanelles, which even the admittedly enormous difficulties of the problem scarcely explain away. Smooth speeches have been made when things were very far from smooth. Economy has been preached to the nation, but in Government affairs there is small sign of economy. The steady refusal to reduce the salaries of Members of Parliament (which, it is always remembered, they voted to themselves without consulting the nation) has caused a particularly bad impression, illogical perhaps, but easily understood: and it is a constant and very real grievance that Government pays half as much again for any piece of work as the workman could obtain from a private employer.

In fact as the "Morning Post" sarcastically put it, people begin

to wonder vaguely whether the war is being run "as if it were a general election"—with little bursts of spasmodic energy wherever there appears some special concentration of hostile opinion to be placated. Rightly, or wrong, it is thought that Government lags behind nation in point of ardour. Let it boldly be proclaimed that the country needs and will have universal national service till the end of the war; that we will use our fleet to its uttermost power in order to enforce the blockade of Germany, regardless of neutral complaints and trusting to time to show that we are indeed fighting their battles; and that for every air raid and defenceless vessel torpedoed we will sell German property in England to pay damages (the only practicable way of stopping "frightfulness"); and the country will respond like one man. But such decided appeals are not made, nor is any explanation—and no doubt there are many excellent ones—vouchsafed for the apparent hanging back.

I emphasize again this discrepancy between public desire and Ministerial performance, because it is the most striking feature in life and conversation at home just now, and because it has led to no little injustice being done abroad to our efforts. Most damaging is the owlish obscurity in which all Government action is wrapped. There are many things in war on which the deepest secrecy must be kept. No one questions that, or complains. But there are many on which a little plain speaking, such as Mr. Lloyd George gives us on the rare occasions now when he can spare time in his busy life for talking, would do incalculable good. If matters are in a bad way let us, in the name of all common sense, be told frankly, and we shall be all the readier to help in remedying them. We are not children to be put off with fairy stories nor Germans to be frightened by the truth. So the cry for more information is echoed from the highest in the land to the lowest. But the Government cannot hear it.

On the other hand, amid much that Great Britain is accused of not doing, she has never received fair credit for the infinitely more that she has done. We are a nation of grumblers, permitting ourselves a freedom of speech beyond the custom of other nations, which are therefore easily prone to misjudge us. At the risk of boasting, let it be remembered that we have put into the field nearer four million than three million men, who in spite of the shortness of their training, compare more than favourably with their conscript opponents. Our fleet keeps open the sea for all our friends. We are already producing arms and ammunition in quantities sufficient for the tremendous daily demand and shall shortly produce still more; and the financial help we

are giving to our Allies can hardly be overestimated.

Amid superficial despondencies, these facts, and the solid conviction that we are growing stronger while the enemy grows weaker, afford legitimate comfort. I will not say that Britain believes she can win the war. She has never for one moment questioned it, because the issues go right down to the core of her being. We are not much given to hating people, but we have an intensely vivid conception of the need of righteous punishment, which Germany has so conspicuously incurred. When we grumble, it is not that we fear any alteration of the ultimate result, but that we think it might be reached more quickly.

Even here, as has been said, we are less and less inclined to speculate how long the war will last. Lord Kitchener's calculation is readily accepted now:—the first year the Allies falling back; the second year, holding their own; the third, crushing down German resistance. With that one may rest content. The prize is worth waiting for.

None the less, the strain is great. Never is the war for long out of our thoughts, even if to some extent we have grown used to it as a man can grow used to a monstrous abscess on the back of his neck, and so go about his business. But the war has taught us nobler thoughts than mere acquiescence in discomfort. Eyes are opened to see things which were once hidden. Innumerable shams and pettinesses have dropped away. The complacent narrowness of pre-war days seems incredible, and people are unquestionably kinder to each other in the little things of every-day life, than they were.

And if we are thus gradually changing, who in the security of our island home know so little of the true horrors of war, how much more shall we not change when two or three million men come back to spread through all classes of society the influence of what they have seen and known—that terrible knowledge which gives to the eyes of our soldiers returning to England for a few days' leave the strange, far-away look we begin to know so well!

[FINIS.]



THE STRAFER STRAFED.

Some of the tales of minor events on the long drawn-out fight on the Western front are positively delightful as showing the resource of the Allied fighters, and the wonderful touch of humour associated with them. One of the best of such stories, given below, comes from a letter written by a private serving with a gun battery. He says:—

"During a bombing strafe" at a German sap, somehow the fuses of our bombs were a little damp, and hardly a bomb exploded at all. But the Germans relit the fuses and began to throw the bombs back.

"Then our bombing officer had an idea. He took the damp fuses from the bombs and put in some 'instantaneous' ones, with the result that when the Germans put a light to them, after our fellows had thrown them over, they immediately exploded.

"I think they spent the most miserable half-hour of their lives lighting instantaneous fuses and blowing themselves up! They did not disturb us for weeks after that!"

The daring exploits of many of the units in the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force will make fine reading when the history of that ill-starred venture comes to be written. The fate of many men may be wrapped in mystery but none so deep as that of the two hundred and fifty officers and men of the 1/5 Norfolks around Anafarta. Finding themselves less strongly opposed than the rest of the 163rd Brigade, they pressed on, under the leadership of their intrepid Colonel, Sir H. Beauchamp, into hotter fighting, over more broken ground and finally into a wooded area. The wounded, during the action, which seems to have lasted well into two days, fell back during the night, but the rest kept driving on. Eventually they charged into the forest, were lost to sight and sound and with a few exceptions have remained so to this day. The homes of many of the men were in the villages on the Sandringham estate and there were many sad hearths when the story as recounted in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch was made known. Then suddenly the fate of one man, Captain Cox was learned; he had been wounded and made prisoner, while twelve others were also subsequently traced. The fate of some two hundred and thirty odd is still unknown.

It really seems to be the secretive habits of the gentle German and his Allies that got their consuls into trouble at Salonika. Among the articles found in the Austro-Hungarian Consulate were 100 Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, 150 revolvers, 2,000 Turkish flags, 2,000 armlets bearing the Turkish arms, fifty filled cartridge boxes, and in the trunks of one of the attendants,

fifty kilograms of dynamite, eight of ecrasite and different kinds of detonators. While there may be some excuse for keeping dynamite and ecrasite as household pets, the same cannot be said to apply to the arms, and, if for no other reason, the apprehension of the enemy consuls was quite justified in that having no longer their usual functions to perform, it was necessary to keep them from finding that employment which usually comes the way of idle hands.

THE YUNNAN REBELLION.

THE TERRITORIALS OF LUCHOW.

Luchow, Jan. 19.

All is rumour and but little of certainty regarding the progress of the insurrection south of here. It is known well that Yunnan has revolted but whether Kueichow has declared for independence or is still hesitating is not definitely known.

In regard to Yunnan, many troops have gone from here to join the Chengtu troops at the Yunnan border. These troops from here are largely territorials and their loyalty is not too well trusted. However, it is known that ever since the revolution the feeling between Szechuan and Yunnan troops have not been friendly. Then the Yunnanese soldiers plundered the salt district and came into conflict with the provincial troops here during the Hsiong Ke wu rebellion in Chungking two years ago. Still, there is on the contrary not the best of feeling for the northern troops, which have followed the new Governor into the province, so there is plenty of room for uncertainty as to how the territorial troops (the Luchün) will act. If they remain loyal it is felt there is little fear, as alone they should be a match for the Yunnanese, and, with the many northern troops to aid them, it should be a comparatively easy task to resist the attacks from the south. Persistent reports come that there is fighting at Laowotan, three stages south of Suifu, but there has been no decisive action.

The officials here are quite confident. A small body of northern troops guard the city. The robbers of this region have apparently left for the south and the daily executions have somewhat lessened. All is quiet in this district.—From Our Own Correspondent.

RED CROSS OF CHINA.

With reference to the disturbances in the south-western provinces and owing to the fact that the Geneva Convention makes no provision for relief work during internal disturbances, the Central Com-

mittee of the Red Cross Society of China at Shanghai has lately passed new regulations, that is to say, to follow the same method that it adopted in 1911 and 1913 with chief concern to care for the wounded and sick loyal or disloyal to the Central Government as they may be.

A FOREIGNER'S TRIP TO LUCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fowlingshien, Jan. 27.

I have just returned from an extensive trip westward as far as Luchow, and, as you have no doubt heard rumours of trouble in these parts, it may be of interest to give an account of the trip. Everywhere there are Northern troops. The first three days of the trip were uneventful, in spite of the warnings of the officials, we did not see a sign of robbers, nor did we hear of any Yunnanese coming northward.

From Chungking, we travelled overland, and everywhere were challenged by the Northern soldiers stationed at all strategic points along the way. Every load had to be opened for examination, except those of the foreigner, who was exempt, because of the escort provided by the local officials. The authorities have gone on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine, and there is little chance for a local uprising now even if the people wished it. While there is some discontent at the change of government, this is not strong enough in these parts to start any uprising—if there is feeling enough to start it at the beginning of the new year, that feeling is certainly not being exhibited hereabouts.

The People and the Northern Troops.

All along the way the people seemed pleased that the Northern troops had arrived. They say the troops are fine fellows, and they are glad to have them among them. Perhaps the upper classes are not as well pleased as the masses, because these fellows seem to know how to spend money and this profits the small shop-keeper. The sight of a medal on the breast of a soldier, makes them feel that he is not a tenderfoot, but a man who has "smelt fire."

Arriving at Luchow, some of our party had the pleasure of calling on General Liu, who has charge of all that district. He was genial and admitted that the Yunnan and Kueichow provinces had seceded. We had heard that the loyal troops had been defeated at the border between Szechuan and Yunnan. He admitted that there had been news of the arrival of the Yunnanese there, but would not admit that there had been a battle. But what had the General done? Knowing that his Northern troops had not a good chance against the Yunnanese,

in the mountains, he sent the Szechuanese troops against them and these, it was said, had been driven back. But just what General Liu wanted had happened, and the Yunnanese are said to be advancing against Suifu, although we have no authentic news to this effect, and when he gets them out in the open, he may be able to finish them quickly, which would not be the case if he attempted to give them battle in the mountains, which are their homes.

We have had rumours of a revolt in the salt wells district, but a telegram from the foreigners there refutes these stories and states that all is quiet in that district.

Coming down river the travellers were challenged all along the line. After dark, the boat had to pull to the shore to satisfy the officials of its contents, it not being sufficient to state that there were foreigners aboard. That the officials knew that we were travelling down river was evidenced by the fact that on one occasion only two showed themselves, when the remainder were asked to come out, thus proving that our coming had been telegraphed ahead. On another occasion one of the party failed to give his card to the escort, and the soldier was promptly ordered back to get the remaining card.

Robbers and Opium.

Locally all is quiet. Robbers are as numerous as ever in these parts, especially up the small river. The opium traffic is not diminishing, and I am told that many places for its use are being opened. One of our chair bearers was an opium smoker and he seemed to have no difficulty in securing the drug when it was wanted. It was also known to the escort who simply winked at the fact, and pitied the poor coolie, rather than punished him. The folk on the street do not seem to take the local official seriously, they seem to think him incapable of good and efficient government. There is a report on the street that several days ago a big cargo boat was robbed on the river just above here of several tens of thousands of taels. I cannot verify the statement.

Some few weeks ago a Commission of two Swedish men and a Chinese from the Bureau of Mines and Forests passed through, up the little river to survey and take notes on the geology of the country. We have heard that they passed on into Kueichow.

Steam navigation is still open. The Chinyu passed through yesterday. We had a report that she had been stranded at the rapid just above Ichang, but apparently she was not damaged, and proceeded on her upward trip.

There are reports that camps of Germans are frequenting these parts, but we have not seen any of them. One camp was supposed to

be settled at a place up river called Sangpeht'eo.

In anticipation of trouble the Red Cross Society are organizing in these parts, and steps are being taken to get ready for any trouble that may arise.

Another 10,000 Northern troops are passing through here. Previously this week 1,000 went through.

CONTRADICTIONS AND EXAGGERATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 10.

Contradictory reports as to the situation in Szechuan are the order of the day. The principal offenders are the Government, who directly or indirectly are responsible for the dissemination of much that has afterwards proved to be incorrect news. The story of a success at Loping, a fortnight ago, has never been confirmed. The occupation of Mengtze and the surrounding districts by troops sent from Kuangtung, announced by the Army Board in Peking, proves to be without foundation. Ten days ago the Waichiaopu seriously stated that Suifu had been retaken by the Government troops, when nothing of the kind had occurred. Later on circumstantial accounts were officially given out in regard to operations against Suifu which could hardly have coincided with the facts. It probably would not be fair to accuse the Government of deliberately endeavouring to mislead public opinion in these respects. It would be more correct to blame excited soldiers at the seat of war for imagining victories in the heat of action, and for a predilection for storming the telegraph offices in rear instead of attacking the enemy at the front.

The Position as it Appears.

It is, therefore, worth while to note such information as is available. It is quite clear that the rebels from Yunnan have advanced from Chaotung (Yunnan) and Weinling (Kueichow) upon the Yangtze, and that the column from the first-named place occupied Suifu. From Suifu the rebels marched north and threatened the salt wells at Tzeliutzing. The troops retiring from Suifu were then reinforced by part of the northern brigade stationed at Chêngtu and made a stand somewhere near Fushun, the rebels taking up a position midway between there and Suifu.

Meanwhile the Expeditionary Force was concentrating at Chungking. A week ago we learned that about 3,000 of the 7th Division had reached Luchow, and were preparing to attack Suifu, in conjunction with the Government force at Fushun. Official reports stated that the preliminary operations were highly successful, and that

Suifu was on the point of being retaken. Then suddenly we learned that the Government troops had retired to Fushun and that Luchow was evacuated. Yesterday came the news from Yunnan that Luchow had been occupied by the rebel forces, or, as they consider themselves, the champions of the Republic.

Neither Side in Luchow.

This sudden development will be understood if we revert to the doings of the second rebel column, advancing from Weining. Tsai Ao was known to be at this place late in January, and it may be assumed that the force with him proceeded northward through Yungning, for the Szechuan General Lou at that place last week went over to the rebels with his 2,000 men. Evidently the rebels closed on Nachi, on the Yangtze, whereupon the Government troops evidently were frightened out of Luchow, and the rebels thought they had got it—hence the report from Yunnan of the occupation of Luchow.

But it is clear from the telegrams reaching Peking yesterday and to-day that the rebels are not in Luchow, though it is not clear whether the Government troops have returned to it. Anyhow to-day official reports announce further victories over the rebels in the neighbourhood of Suifu, and indicate that Luchow is still held. Probably the situation is that the rebel force is still at Nachi, and has been prevented getting to Luchow by the boom across the Yangtze, which I mentioned in a recent telegram.

Puzzling Movements of Rebels.

In the absence of any information as to the strength of the two rebel columns, or of the numbers of the Government troops opposing them, it is impossible to estimate the situation in the Suifu-Luchow region. Of the 10,000 northern troops stationed at and around Chêngtu it is not known how many have been spared for operations against the rebels. Then, of the 7th and 3rd divisions of the Expeditionary Force concentrating at Chungking we do not know how many have taken the field in this direction. There are, however, various reasons for supposing that many Government troops cannot yet have come upon the scene. In which case, if the rebels are in force at Nachi and Suifu, they are not likely to be turned out immediately.

It is by no means clear that all the rebel forces are at Suifu and Nachi. The official report stated a few days ago that the 3rd Division had marched southward from Chungking, and it is known that a considerable force of Kueichow troops are on their own border near Kikiang. Evidently the Government commander is anxious about his left flank, or he would not send such an important part of his force in this direction. These Kueichow

troops have irrupted into Hunan at Huangchow and are in occupation of several hsien. This may or may not be a serious development. At any rate the rebel movements must be puzzling the Government commander, for he knows of them at two points on the Yangtze, at one in the north of Kueichow and at another in Western Hunan.

The Kuangsi-Yunnan Border.

There has been less activity on the Kuangsi-Yunnan border. Kuangsi troops, reported loyal, are at or near Loping, but they can hardly be in force or they would have advanced on Yunnanfu. Eight thousand of Lung Chi-kuang's men and Kuangsi troops are at Poseh, and the Prince—he has been offered but is understood to decline the Prince-dom—reports that he is satisfied of the loyalty of all this part of Kuangsi and of the Mengtze region, to himself. That would be satisfactory knowing to the Government if the Government were quite sure of the Prince's loyalty to Peking. Nothing has happened, however, to indicate that Lung Chi-kuang is not loyal. If he is loyal, then it is obvious that the force at Poseh is a very important factor in the campaign, and may effect the undoing of the rebels altogether. If, on the other hand, we do not soon hear of its moving on Mengtze or Yunnanfu we may assume that it is not very anxious to undo the rebels.

The Power of the Purse.

To the above information, all more or less well founded, there is only one other item to be added. A report has reached Peking that the towns of Kiatingfu and Yachowfu, Szechuan, have gone over to the rebels. This news is not yet confirmed, and may not mean more than that either brigands have swarmed into these places, or that the local troops have revolted. The important factor in Szechuan is the main body of the local troops. Two thousand of them have already gone over, and there are another 13,000 or so presumably at present ranged on the Government side. Besides there are many thousands of disbanded Szechuan troops floating about the province, discontented with the Government which has disbanded them. Szechuan is not really loyal to the Government, and anything like a serious defeat of the northern troops would have an electric effect on the province. Apparently the future depends upon the Government troops speedily scoring a victory, for Szechuan is not the only province sitting on the fence.

There is besides the military factor, never the most powerful one in China, the financial factor. All sorts of peace commissioners have been appointed, and they may be assumed to be hard at work, en-

deavouring to temper super-heated patriotism with earthly dross. It will be China all over again if such matters are successful. The onlooker feels that it would be a more promising sign for the future if the present quarrel were settled by the sword and not by the sooth-sayers.

FALSE JAPANESE REPORT.

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 12.

I am in a position to contradict the Japanese report that the Chinese Government, at the commencement of the Yunnan rising, requested Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, to use his good offices to effect a peaceful solution of the affair through Tang Chi-yao, then Chiangchun of Yunnan. It is believed among Chinese official circles that the rumour was purposely circulated by the Japanese Press in China and Japan solely in order to aggravate the anti-British feeling that exists in some parts of the Japanese Empire in favour of the Yunnan rebels. The Chinese Government has decided to use force to suppress the risings in the Yunnan and Kueichow Provinces and all reports about compromises with the rebels are entirely unfounded.

General Ma Chi-tseng (who is in charge of the Kueichow expeditionary force, via Hunan) reports the clearing of the Kueichow troops from Huanghsien and other districts (which were recently raided by the Kueichow revolt) and that order along the Hunan-Kueichow frontiers has been perfectly restored. General Ma is making preparations to attack the Kueichow troops, under the insurgent chief Huang Yu-cheng, which are stationed in the vicinity of Hungkiang and Huanghsien, in Kueichow territory, and the result will be known here soon. Huang Yu-cheng commands only one brigade of Kueichow troops poorly supplied with equipments.

THE RESIGNATION OF CHUANG YUN-KUAN.

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 13.

Mr. Chuang was formerly revolutionary Tutuh of Kiangsu before Cheng Teh-chuan, so that he was well acquainted with the Tungmenghui leader Sun Yat-sen, who was then Provisional President at Nanking in the Spring of 1912. Mr. Chuang was appointed Chief of the Suchenting, or Court of Disciplinaries or Censors, a little over one year ago, and it will be remembered that in September last year, he memorialized the Emperor-elect in favour of stopping the monarchical movement and his

memorial was signed by nearly all the Censors under him; but it was shelved by the Throne and the leaders of the "Chouanhu" were simply ordered to discuss the monarchical restoration question within the limits of the existing laws of the country.

Mr. Chuang immediately sent in his resignation on the rejection of his memorial; but he was persuaded to remain in office by the Chief Executive, where he remained as usual without mentioning anything about the monarchy.

When both Yunnan and Kueichow declared against Yuan. Mr. Chuang thought that his chance had come, and quite recently he again memorialized the Emperor-elect urging that the monarchical restoration should be stopped. The memorial was again shelved. This time Mr. Chuang's memorial was not signed by the whole body of the Censors, as previously, and he accordingly decided to retire from the Censorate.

Mr. Chuang is not a member of the defunct Tungmenghui, though he is in close relations with its leader, Sun Yat-sen, and in fact he is something like Tsao Ao, who is one of Liang Chi-chao's party, which is called Lihsientang, or Constitutionals. There are various rumours about Mr. Chuang. It was feared that he might go to Kiangsu and join the anti-Imperialist party at Shanghai. Now it appears that he will stay on in the Capital without proceeding even to Tientsin, as he originally intended to do, until the risings in the Yankuei Provinces have died down.

OUTPORTS. ETC.

FAKUMEN.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fakumen, Feb. 9.

The case of the Japanese merchant, who was murdered near Fakumen, has been settled. In addition to a liberal rate of compensation, two more serious demands were made. To the widow an allowance has been made of Yen 30 a month for thirty-five years, making Yen 12,600 in all. This was regarded as a condition comparatively easy to accept.

The other two demands are of a political nature and are unacceptable. A branch railway from Tieling to Fakumen is asked for, and because the Chinese Government appears unable to protect Japanese subjects, it is requested that Japanese police take over the duty of protection.

From the point of view of the general good, the latter of these two demands is not on a par with the former, though in the end the

concession of the railways would naturally involve the admission of police. As the project of a railway line to Hsinminfu, joining up with the Imperial railways of North China, may be regarded as definitely blocked, there only remains the alternative of a junction with the South Manchuria Railway, if this town is not to be left out in the cold. For the Chinchow-Taonanfu line would probably be as far to the west of Fakumen as Tieling is to the east. Yet the Prefect objects to a branch of the S.M.R., or any joint arrangement. He prefers the idea of connecting with the Imperial Railways of North China!

Such a preference is, of course, intelligible and praiseworthy, but it in no way tends to enhance the commercial prosperity of the district over which the Prefect rules.

Currency Reform.

Feb. 9.

Our recent attempt at currency reform has for the present met with disaster. The paper issued by the Merchants' Guild and the business firms affiliated with the Guild was being withdrawn, in accordance with official instructions, when suddenly the credit of the town was threatened with collapse. Towards the end of the Chinese year, the rumour spread that Colonel Chang, the owner of the Savings' Bank, had had a serious accident. A run upon the Bank took place. The Bank stopped payment, except in some instances where influence or foreign prestige was concerned. For a while things looked black. The whole neighbourhood being flooded with Savings' Bank dollar notes, there was practically no other currency available for ordinary transactions. No one knew whether the notes were worth money or not.

Immediately prices of goods went up. The shops did not want to accept the doubtful Savings' Bank notes, yet on account of the military power they dared not refuse them, when offered in payment. By degrees the pressure lessened. The Bank furnished a statement to the Prefect, showing, ostensibly at least, that their assets were sufficient for their liabilities, which they placed at the modest figure of \$330,000 (local currency). Good dollar paper came from Colonel Chang, borrowed through the agency of his superior commander, General Chang Tso-lin, only, however, to the extent of \$130,000. The Prefect's yamen and the Merchants' Guild assisted in keeping the Savings' Bank afloat.

It now appears that the actual amount ascertained of this depreciated paper in circulation in Fakumen prefecture alone is \$1,300,000! A temporary official rate of discount has been fixed. Mukden bank notes are bought at a loss of 10 per cent. As might be

expected, trade is suffering, and the patient peasants and the poorer classes generally, have one more burden placed upon them. Colonel Chang has incurred the displeasure of the Provincial Government. What the upshot will be, it is difficult to say.

KIANGCHOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Feb. 5.

In Shansi we are holding the New Year holidays with all the ancient customs of former days. Practically all the innovations of the Republican period have disappeared and all the old usages have been revived. The official classes do not admit that they are celebrating the New Year—they pay their visits and remark that they are merely observing the newly established Spring holiday, but the outsider thinks only of this as a distinction without a difference. The red scrolls pasted on the doors this year have dropped all reference to "liberty," "fraternity," "unity," "equality" and other phrases popular in the last four years. In fact references to the nation or the government are conspicuous by their absence. The Shansi villagers want good harvests, the townsmen hope for brisk trade and this is the burden of their New Year's aspirations.

If the officials will keep down disorder and unrest Shansi wants nothing more. Peking scarcely counts in most people's minds. And as regards trade, business interests centre round the old inter-provincial trades more than the export and import markets. Strange as it may appear at a Treaty port, it is nevertheless true that multitudes of people up country look to the prosperity of purely Chinese trade—business in native goods between native dealers—as the true index of good times.

NINGPO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Feb. 12.

I heard that a few months back a small bomb was found secreted among some cabbages on board one of the steamers; since then a strict watch has been kept upon the different vessels entering this port. It may be the possibility of local trouble which has led the authorities to make alterations in the yamen formerly occupied by the Taotai, and now the headquarters of the Military Officer. The tenants of a large number of small dwelling-houses adjoining have had to leave, and the buildings have been demolished, the whole now being enclosed by a substantial wall. In those sections of it which face the

main streets, small apertures have been made about four feet apart and about the same distance from the ground, through which the troops might fire in case of an attack.

The usual Chinese New Year meetings arranged by the several missions have been held for three days this week: in the morning for workers only at the Methodist Church, and in the afternoon for the ordinary Church members at the Presbyterian Church. Dr. P. J. Price, of the Nanking School of Theology, was the special missionary, but Dr. J. E. Shomaker, of Yuyao, also gave an address to the workers. All the addresses were most spiritual and practical, and were much appreciated by everyone. The attendance was good, between four and five hundred being present at the afternoon meetings.

PEKING.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S "FOUR FRIENDS."

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 11.

Two or three days ago the President received his Ministers at a formal audience. His Excellency wore his new Imperial robe, and the new Imperial hat, the latter without the strings of beads hanging down in front of the face. No doubt after the Coronation the beads will be there, and the august countenance duly veiled from the eyes even of the highest functionaries of state. According to an official account of the ceremony, the Ministers paid "their homage to the Holy Master" by bowing three times. Some of the courtiers wanted them to do the kow-tow!

Simultaneously we learn that the State Department, in response to the command of the President, has submitted a memorial suggesting the honours and privileges to be granted to the "Four Friends" of the potentate elect. These are Messrs. Li Ching-hsi, Hsu Shih-chang, Chang Chien and Chao Er-hsun. The worthy gentlemen in question are to be allowed to see the Ta Huang Ti whenever they like, and to have tea with him. They need not call themselves "loyal servants" in addressing the Emperor. The Emperor himself will see them to the door when they call. They may sit at the same table at private entertainments. They shall each have a pension equivalent to the salary recently drawn in the public service.

It is a matter of some wonder why the Four Friends should thus be singled out for distinction. Hsu Shih-chang is retiring from the Government because he disapproves of the Monarchy and declines to serve "two masters." Chao Er-hsun has resolutely refused to take

office since he retired from his post at Mukden. Li Ching-hsi is a Manchu official who as Governor of Yunnan did little to prove his greatness as a public servant. He, however, will not serve two masters either. Chang Chien left the Government some time ago to take a more remunerative administrative post. He has no enthusiasm for the Monarchy.

It will be interesting to see if these promises of special treatment will have the desired result, or if the Four Friends will reply as Lung Chi-kuang did when a Prince of the Memorial on the subject that "at this time when the Government was engaged in civil war attention should be paid to the training of soldiers and the sharpening of weapons instead of conferring recognition on generals."

WUCHANG.

A CHINESE "EDISON"

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Feb. 3.

Your correspondent has come across a young Chinese inventor whose doings seem worthy of note. The Chinese have the reputation of being good servants but bad masters, good imitators but defective initiators. Commonly they will go on doing a task in the old way even when the circumstances have become new. Who has not met the "boy" who will insist on ringing the dinner-gong before he brings in the things, even when, as occasionally happens, everyone is already sitting waiting at the table? The young man in question seems to be of a different make-up.

He is the product of a local mission school, where is he now employed as a teacher. "Necessity is the mother of invention." He is a teacher of mathematics and as such finds few Chinese texts of much use. Like many another compatriot he has grown tired of the labour of working from a foreign text which must be translated in substance at least as he goes along and then leaves no permanent record, but the same thing has to be repeated term after term. Accordingly, he set to work to compose a new book in Chinese.

Here a practical difficulty met him. It wasn't any good merely translating an English book, or merely making a theoretical book out of his own head. His work must be tested, his examples checked. Ways of putting things that landed his pupils into difficulties must be corrected. If he could only provide himself with thirty or forty copies of his work to be put in M.S. into the hands of his scholars so that he could work over everything carefully in class and make needful additions and corrections

there, he might hope by-and-bye to have a book printed that would be really profitable. He had no money to spare. What was he to do?

He bethought him of the gelatine and other printing processes in the hands of his foreign friends. He knew they had to be imported and were none too cheap, but determined to set out and investigate Chinese products and see if something couldn't be done locally. He bought up samples of all sorts of possible substances and set to work quietly to experiment with a view to producing a printing process of this type.

After several weeks' work he succeeded with the material to be used. It took three more weeks of experimenting, trying one thing after another, till he had succeeded with his copying ink. The final result is that he has produced a substance superior to everything of the kind your correspondent has seen out here, impervious to heat and to anything but intense cold, at a price the merest fraction of the foreign article. He has now offered his production to a well-known scholastic agency.

Were he in England or America he would be able to patent his invention and find a good deal of remuneration therefrom. His mind seems to be working along the lines of a miniature Edison. He has had a simple theodolite arrangement made that will register results accurate enough for his own ordinary use, has discovered the secret of producing good paints and varnishes, and seems disposed for the sheer delight of investigating to go on in this good way.

Is he an accident one wonders, or is it rather that a modern education is beginning to make a new thing in Chinese mentality? The latter is what we would fain believe and evidences are not lacking in support of such a theory.

Wonders of Modern Teaching.

A few days ago closed a Teachers' Vacation School or Normal Institute attended by some fifty-two elementary school teachers. Nothing that the writer has been through for many a long day impressed him so much with the fundamental changes that are taking place. Problems were raised and discussed that were simply unthinkable ten years ago in such an assembly. Then there were no problems. The teacher's path was plainness itself. Sit over your table with a pipe and a teapot. Make the youngsters memorize and their elders explain the time-honoured classics. Add history and composition with advancing wisdom. Put a modicum of arithmetic and geography in as a sop to modernism. That was the duty of an elementary school teacher.

Here in this Institute we have watched them keenly following a

course of lectures on the botany of every little village, with apparatus consisting of bottles and things so that, say, for \$2 per annum they can give their children a real insight into the ways of nature.

The interesting thing was the interest evinced. All knowledge is no longer to be found within the backs of the Four Books and the Five Classics and they know it. Here is a roomful of men intent on black-board sketching. There a class receiving instruction in sand-modeling. One day they are discussing the need for vocational training, another they are making plans to supply their school-rooms with home-made maps and apparatus.

It is not only that their instructors are keen men with ideas, the instructed are equally eager to win every idea that will make their schools go. The old Chinese teacher with his dignified swing is on the way to the museum of ancient relics. Some regret the fact. He was so picturesque and so adequate. Not ours is it to compare but merely to register facts. China's teachers are changing today. Her millions will be moving to-morrow. The church takes the lead in realizing new ideals but the ideals are there all right in the minds of government educators. Changes are coming and almost rapidly enough to be revolutionary.

The German Press Campaign.

A violent anti-British paper, called the "War," is finding its way unpaid for and sent anonymously to English-speaking students here. It purports to emanate from Shanghai and is chiefly filled with anti-Ally sentiments from the American Press, hyphenated and other. It also contains such extracts from plain-spoken British papers as can be made to serve its purpose.

If it comes here it is probably being judiciously planted elsewhere in China. This German press campaign is not being done for the fun of the thing. There is need for the Allies, if they can't prevent the German activities in this direction, at least to neutralize them with far more thoroughness than there seems to be any sign of at present.

Chances for Enterprise.

Recent information throws still more light on the Electric Lighting Co. For several months now little has been doing because of the war. We have an alternating and not a direct current and 110 voltage, whereas most places seem to have a 220 voltage. Any firm Allied or American that cares to bestir itself to supply meters and other material to meet our situation would probably find it worth while. The writer has heard quite casually of four places badly in need of meters and other supplies. They are told such supplies are unpurchasable in Hankow, Shanghai or

Tientsin. Whether things are peculiar here so as to ensure the German retention of the business or not, there is at present opportunity for the enterprise of other nationals.

The populace is almost universally observing old style New Year once again. Crackers and squibs and New Year visits are the order of the day. Door-gods, couplets and all the old paper decorations are back again. The city and country are peaceful. No news, not inspired, comes through, but a friend down from Hunan a day or two ago tells me that any real success of the revolutionary party in Yunnan might make things lively in South Hunan. Here there seems to be very little kick left; but sympathies, whilst in a sense with the revolutionaries, will rapidly go to anyone who can give us a quiet peaceful life.

Mr. A. Foster's 70th Year.

An item of more than local interest is the attainment of the Rev. Arnold Foster to his seventieth birthday. This happy event took place last month. Wherever your paper goes his name is justly honoured, being most widely known for his anti-opium work. He is now acting as honorary pastor for the Hankow Union Church. Strong efforts are being made to erect a new church in Hankow without delay. Such would doubtless be the top-stone to an edifice of life-long devotion in the life of Mr. Foster to the men of all nationalities, but especially to and for the Chinese in this centre. May his bow abide in strength.

YUNGCHOW.

BRIGANDAGE RAMPANT ON THE KUEICHOW BORDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yungchow, Jan. 3.

The southern portion of the province, as far as news has come in, seems to have taken the political change very calmly. In conversation with many, no serious objection to an imperial rule has been raised. In Kuangsi I found the same apparent apathy. I say "apparent" for in times like these it is very necessary for folk to conceal their real likes and dislikes, for heads have a remarkable faculty for coming off at the wrong time, at least from their owners' point of view.

Speaking of heads, it is really appalling the number that have been cut off in this and the Taichow region. It almost seems as if there were executions here daily. Coffins of criminals can often be seen outside the East Gate awaiting burial. In the city of Taichow the actual number executed is said now to exceed 3,000, this number being

spread over about two years. How many have been killed in the process of securing these for execution no one, of course, knows.

Bandit Activity.

But in spite of this continual series of executions and small punitive expeditions the bandits keep up their depredations. To-day it is a hamlet that is raided, and toll of goods and possibly lives exacted; to-morrow it is some decent-sized market or small township.

Some three months ago the thriving riverside town of Huangshaho on the Siang River, where the Hunan-Kuangsi road crosses the river, was raided. Twenty-one shops were rifled and all ready money to the tune of about \$8,000 was carried off, as well as quantities of winter clothes. Some 200 men engaged in this raid, a few of whom were subsequently caught, and I presume paid the penalty. This is the only instance that I am aware of when Kuangsi has been attacked. Huangshaho is just over the border from Hunan, and the raiders were from that province.

Some time previously a fight took place between some Kuangsi troops and bandits on a mountain road from Kuanyang, when it is reported that the troops got the worst of it, but one learns to be suspicious of all such reports, which always vary with the telling.

Business Not Good.

In spite of quite a good harvest the price of rice keeps up to about seven thousand cash for the picul of about 160 catties. This is high for these parts, but the depreciation of the cash, now over 1,400 to the dollar, somewhat accounts for it.

Business is not good, for the unrest in the surrounding country districts must interfere with sales. Many shops have large stocks on hand which they cannot dispose of. The wine tax upset many firms, for they had bought forward against the maize harvest at good prices, but with the tax the amount needed by the distillers was much less than usual, hence the price of maize came tumbling down.

A Winter Tempest.

We have lately been visited by one of those winter storms which afflict this region, though I do not suppose it is unique. On January 21 the temperature was 81°, having been rising for several days. Next morning it was 70°, at noon 45°, at 5 p.m. 35°, and during the night it went down to 26°, i.e., a drop of 55 degrees in about 36 hours. Meanwhile the barometer rose from 29.46 to 30.20 to the accompaniment of a furious gale, with rain and latterly snow.

When the gale was at its height on Saturday afternoon a high wall near the yamen was blown down on top of a small lean-to and the narrow street. Eight people were killed outright, while four others

were taken to the Mission Hospital suffering from serious injuries.

Chinese-speaking Agents.

A representative of the Standard Oil Co. recently visited the city, where he expects to open an agency. During last summer the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s agent made a long tour through these parts, also going as far as Kueilin, in Kuangsi. He was favourably impressed with the possibilities, and two or more agencies have been opened.

It certainly is wise for firms who wish for an extended business to send fully qualified agents into the back country, who, if they can speak the language like the Asiatic's representative, have a fine opportunity of getting to the bottom of things.

HONGKONG.

LACK OF INTEREST IN LOCAL POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Feb. 10.

Hongkong is thoroughly maintaining its reputation for being lackadaisical in matters connected with local politics, and even the most sanguine of the supporters of the petition for greater unofficial representation on the governing bodies must be feeling somewhat sick of heart. Everyone thought that the Hon. Mr. Pollock was doing the right thing in striking out for the unofficials, but now that the time for signing has come they hang back. So much so that Mr. Pollock has had to issue something in the nature of a "whip" to the stragglers, though he knows full well—he must do so from past experience—that there are some people in Hongkong who can never be made, or persuaded, to come forward and take real action.

Such a happening in a Colony which boasts of being a go-ahead place does not seem right, or fair to those who do come into the open and reveal their principles. I have examined practically all the petitions which are out to be signed, and even to one with an open mind they are far from being impressive when the names are glanced through; few represent any great weight, commercial and otherwise.

Chinese New Year in Hongkong was celebrated in the same "old way." There was much firing of crackers, too much for the peace of mind of Europeans who resided near the Chinese quarters, family gatherings, and last, but by no means least, "Paddy's" market. This is where griffins are cajoled into buying fat and happy-looking joss-men, and wicked looking Celestial gods. They call themselves curio-hunters and when the bargains have been taken home and examined by the light of day

the simple legend may be found "made in Birmingham"; and the griffin has discovered that his gods stand on feet of common clay, that no Celestial romance can be woven round them; and that he has been "had" all along the line. It's a rare place for the wily John to hoodwink the unsuspecting European is "Paddy's" market.

Hundreds of Chinese spent New Year a-wheel. Rarely have they taken to the joys and exhilarations of motor-car rides so thoroughly as they did this New Year time. All the local garages enjoyed quite unexpected patronage.

Nevertheless I understand that there have been several rather large failures this year, due in the main to war influences upon trade. Several meetings of land and building companies have been held during the week, and all seem to be in a flourishing condition and capable of satisfying all the shareholders. At neither of the meetings was it suggested that anything should be done to meet the difficulties of those who earn medium salaries and have to pay house rents which, compared with what is paid at home, are out of all proportion for value received. Some day, when we may boast a population which can lay claim to being at all actively democratic, the people will rise up and demand a revision of the absurd rentals which prevail here for small houses and point to the big dividends made by those who wax fat at the expense of the struggling middle-man.

MANILA.

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN W. H. LOVING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Manila, Jan. 23.

One of the most interesting events that have occurred in Manila for some time, took place on the Luneta last Tuesday evening, when Captain Walter H. Loving, the well known conductor of the famous Constabulary Band, conducted his last concert. Captain Loving has retired from the Constabulary with the rank of Major and this was his farewell to the Manila public before leaving for the States.

A great crowd assembled to hear the concert and to show their esteem for the man who for so many years had delighted them nearly every evening and who by his skill and splendid ability had made his musicians the finest orchestra in the East. They had also gathered to witness the presentation to him from the Manila community of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a gold watch suitably engraved, a platinum chain and a purse of

gold. Prior to this event, he had been presented with a very fine silver loving cup from the members of the organization of which he had been the head and moving spirit for fifteen years.

Compulsory Immunization for Cattle.

The Act which provides for the compulsory immunization of cattle and carabaos to prevent the spread of rinderpest within the Philippine Islands, is now a law, having been passed by both Houses of the Legislature. This important measure provides that whenever rinderpest exists in any province and the provincial board has by resolution determined the immunization of cattle in the province, the Director of Agriculture is authorized to require that all cattle within the province, imported into, or exported from an infested area, shall be immunized against rinderpest by simultaneous treatment at such time and place as the provincial board, upon agreement with the Director of Agriculture may determine.

The province concerned shall be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the necessary sheds and buildings for this purpose, and the provincial board is authorized to charge three pesos for each animal subject to immunization, this to cover the expense of sheds and building construction, salaries and other incidental expenses.

No owner of work animals shall be compelled to have his animals immunized against his will outside the infested zone, and the owner of all animals undergoing immunization must provide water, food and attendance. Each animal immunized shall be marked with a distinctive brand, and the owner shall be given a certificate of immunization. A fine of not more than 25 pesos is provided for failure of an owner to present his animal for immunization, or for one who fails to comply with the rules and regulations of the immunization stations after receiving proper warning. The bill carries with it an appropriation of 50,000 pesos in order to cover any deficit at the immunization stations.

It will be seen from the above Bill that a real attempt is being made by the government to grapple with the plague of rinderpest in these islands.

THE PURCHASE OF THE MANILA RAILROAD.

Jan. 22.

The proposal of Governor-General Harrison to the Legislature that the Insular government shall acquire the Manila Railroad is already meeting with opposition from the American press in the Islands and also from a considerable portion of the native press. The objection made to the scheme is

not the question of price, but the more important fact that it is unnecessary, and that the money to be withdrawn from the sinking funds now lying dormant could be better expended on such important matters as irrigation, agricultural development, road and bridge building, and sugar centrals. "*La Democracia*," one of the leading Filipino papers, frankly confesses that the proposed purchase of the railroad comes as a surprise and that, on investigating the cause of the deal, they have discovered that the English companies operating in the transaction are desirous of disposing of their property as soon as possible so as to employ their funds for war purposes. While not really opposing the deal, the journal reminds the government of the inadvisability of undertaking this project at present, as the country is in a very precarious situation economically, while government indebtedness will annually increase and so add to the great burden the country is carrying.

The American press in the Islands also considers the purchase of the railway as ill-advised and unnecessary.

One thing, however, is certain. The arguments, both *pro* and *con*., that are put forward in connexion with the proposal are quite immaterial. The *fat* has gone forth to the Lower House of the Legislature that the sanction of the members is to be given and one can rest assured without the slightest doubt that the instructions will be obeyed. It is already semi-officially stated by the officials of the Manila Railroad Company that the transfer will take place either in June or July, while there is a general "getting ready for the change" kind of air about all the heads of the various departments.

Lumber Taxes Found Oppressive.

Owing to the serious results of the increased forestry tax on sawn lumber, which came into effect on July 29 of last year, a special meeting was held by the Philippine Lumber Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday to protest against the same and to appeal to the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Director of the Bureau of Forestry, and such members of the Legislature as might be deemed necessary, that the tax should be revised and reduced to a figure that would cease to cripple the industry as it is doing to-day.

That the Philippine Lumber Manufacturers' Association have an excellent case was proved in the discussion. It appears that up to the time the Act in question came into force, companies and individuals operating saw mills paid a forestry tax on the sawn lumber produced, plus 15 per cent. for wastage. Under the new Act, the method of taxation specified that the tax be paid on the log before it was sawn, and the Bureau of Forestry appoint-

ed men to carry out the measuring of these logs. It was pointed out by the authorities that the new system would increase the taxes paid by the mills by 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. Instead of this being the case, it is found that this new system of taxation amounts to an increase of anything from 40 per cent. to 85 per cent; and that one concern may have a much higher increase than another.

The significant fact was also brought out that Philippine lumber, under the most favourable conditions, had not been able to compete in the China market with lumber from other countries; and with an increase of from two to three per cent. in the internal revenue tax, a new one per cent. export tax, and the heavy increase in the forestry tax, the lumber manufacturers were removed further than ever from access to the above markets.

Owing to the depression in the lumber market, greatly accentuated by the heavy forestry taxation, several small mills had been forced to close down; and the chief reason the larger mills were still working was because their closing would not eliminate all the expenses, as the highly paid expert foreign employees had to be retained and paid. The closing of the mills would produce an economic problem which the Government must seriously consider as there is one mill alone on which 1,500 Filipinos (men, women and children) depend for their livelihood.

PARIS.

MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Jan. 1.

The year has closed with the decision of various questions affecting the provision of men and money to carry on the war. The great 5 per cent. loan issue has closed, the income-tax is to come into force at the beginning of 1916, and the 1917 class of recruits is to be called up to begin training on January 5. To gild the pill, no doubt, French parents are told that the call for these youths of eighteen is merely a precautionary measure and that, though they should be ready for service in May, they may not be wanted at all. This, of course, deceives no one, but, if there be any murmuring, it is in secret. France has put her hand to the plough and does not mean to draw back. As General Gallieni, the War Minister, said in the Senate, French mothers will send their young sons to average those who have fallen.

The loan is stated to have raised fourteen and a half milliards of francs, which, at the old rate of exchange, represents £580,000,000. This figure, however, is somewhat misleading, as it includes a large amount of short-term certificates which were converted into the new 5 per cent stock. The addition in hard cash to the resources of the



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in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

Treasury was only about £220,000,000, the balance representing the cancellation of previously incurred liabilities. Another loan will no doubt become necessary in the summer, and though the amount then raised may not be so large, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the country will not be able to go on financing the war in this way for a long time to come.

New Taxation.

The income tax is the only addition that has yet been made to the national taxation. It was voted some months before the war broke out, and, owing to the difficulty of making the assessments in time of war, it could not be put into operation during the year just ended. The Senate wanted to postpone it until 1917, and even the Finance Minister preferred this course. The Radicals and Socialists, however, insisted, and eventually the Senate gave way. The moneyed classes are indignant, but they can only pay and grumble. The measure affects only a small minority, as the tax begins at 5,000 francs (£200) which is considerably above the average annual resources of French families. The exemption goes even higher when the taxpayer is married, and he gets a reduction of Frs. 1,000 for each child up to five. Thus, the liability of a married man without children begins at Frs. 7,000; with one child, at Frs. 8,000 and so on. The scale on which the tax is calculated is as follows: From Frs. 5,000 to 10,000 0.40 per cent. from Frs. 10,000 to 15,000 0.80 per cent. from Frs. 15,000 to 20,000 1.20 per cent. from Frs. 20,000 to 25,000 1.60 per cent. above Frs. 25,000 2 per cent. Thus, a bachelor with an income of Frs. 9,000 will pay 0.40 per cent. on Frs. 4,000 or 16. A married man with two children and an income of Frs. 10,000 (£400) will pay only four francs (0.40 per cent. on Frs. 1,000 fr.)

Income is taken to mean the total revenue from all sources during the previous year, and no distinction is made between earned and unearned income. The French income-tax is clearly a means for exacting a further contribution from the well-to-do classes. Whether it is good policy to victimize them at a time when they cannot very well resist is another matter. The idea is to get the machinery started during the war so that people will become more or less accustomed to the tax and forget its unpleasantness in the joy of victory; and then, to raise more money, the Government of the day will simply have to increase the schedule and extract a little more from each of the "*beati possidentes*."

Great Britain's Part in the War.

It is always interesting to read the opinions of a competent obser-

ver on one's own country, and, at the present time, M. Clemenceau's comments in his paper "*L'Homme Enchaîné*" on the situation in England are particularly enlightening. As everyone knows, M. Clemenceau spent some of his early years in America and has the advantage, rare among French statesmen, of knowing the English language. Over the question of compulsory service, England, M. Clemenceau says, is passing through a crisis. The best and ablest men are at variance over a fundamental question of national defence. In this there is nothing that need surprise the observer. England has been successful beyond all anticipation, and her enemies, even, admit that she has derived enviable results from this success. Her mistake was to believe that a policy founded upon the principle of splendid isolation could hold out against the inevitable influence of labour movements and military developments on the Continent. This impossibility seems to be clearly demonstrated now, but it is so recent that large sections of the body politic in Great Britain are still blind to the evidence of facts.

The most obstinate, however, would do well to realize that luck, or destiny—that is to say, the combination of fates that govern us without our being able to distinguish them—will not give an indefinite amount of credit to nations who have become involved, by laws of higher import than their own desire, in a life and death struggle. "When Mr. Lloyd George" continues M. Clemenceau "whom I met at Carlsbad, refused to heed my warnings, because he did not like to sacrifice his plans of social reform to counteracting the coming German conquest, when Sir Edward Grey, on the occasion of King George's visit to Paris, discovered, to his great astonishment, that France was peaceful, when Mr. Winston Churchill publicly committed himself to the statement that war was impossible, firstly because there was no reason for it and secondly because there was no ground to fight over, when the present Ministers accepted as gospel the German peace talk that fell from the lips of the Germanophile Lord Haldane, who was soon afterwards entrusted with the negotiation of an understanding, how can we be surprised when the negation of all these facts acts slowly on the public mind?"

"We even find a man of such high intelligence as Mr. Balfour unable to make up his mind to sacrifice prejudices of social phraseology to a very urgent national necessity. In vain does the noise of the guns tell all men that they must choose between life and dreams. The British people will eventually accept the evidence of facts, but

unfortunately there is no time for nonchalant reflexions.

"The German Emperor did his thinking a long time ago. He knows perfectly well what he wants, and he is at work all the way from the Channel to the Persian Gulf, while the people who made the British Empire are debating among themselves. The majority of the British Cabinet has decided in favour of compulsory service. What kind of more or less illogical system, after their inveterate habit, the men who lead Great Britain will evolve from this decision I will not attempt to guess. The only theory that cannot be admitted is that the English will not defend England to the last man, at every point at which she is threatened, from Calais as far as Bagdad. What does it matter how things are done if it is inevitable that they will be done?"

"Mistakes in strategy have condemned us to a war of endurance, and I am not quite sure that those who have brought us to this pass quite realize the sacrifices thereby exacted from us or the duty they have thereby placed on their own shoulders. I shall go further into this matter some day, for it is not enough to congratulate those who do their duty if we do not, at the same time, make daily efforts to diminish the number of those who do not do theirs. To-day the question is simply that of a contribution of British blood to the service of Great Britain. We do not know in what form the contribution will be made, but we know that it will be made."

FRANCE'S MILITARY TROUBADOURS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Jan. 9.

There are three French soldiers who do not make war with rifles or other lethal weapons. They are too old or too fat for this kind of thing, but they sing. That is their way of fighting. They are officially recognized as military vocalists. They do not wear any special uniform, but they have their identification discs and eat with the troops; and yet they are generals in their way. They travel up and down the front, giving a concert here and a theatrical show there, with the assistance of such suitable men as can be spared. They are authors, actors, impresarios, scene-painters and ticket-takers as occasion requires. One of them is Theodore Botrel, who was well known before the war as the author, and singer, of many charming Breton songs. He has abandoned his picturesque provincial costume, except his wide-brimmed hat. His confrère Lucien Boyer, who is stout and abundantly bearded, goes

about in a French infantry uniform, while the third chansonnier, Dominique Bonnaud, wears civilian clothing.

Boyer makes his journeys in a caravan—originally a Paris motor-omnibus—into which he has crowded a piano, a mattress, some costumes, wigs, a pair of trestles and some planks with which he makes a primitive platform. On reaching a cantonment, all he has to do is to put up his platform and start his entertainment in the open air. Very soon he has a crowd of delighted soldiers round him, and he says that never in his life has he had such appreciative audiences. Bonnaud recently gave an entertainment in a "cagibi"—a large underground shelter, between the front trenches and the second line—only two hundred yards away from the enemy. Louis XV chairs and sofas from abandoned houses, packing-cases and stools represented the orchestra stalls, and the men in front squatted on the ground. A piano was also hauled in somehow, and, standing on a mound about a foot high—the roof was so low that a platform was out of the question—Bonnaud sang with extraordinary success. The applause was simply terrific; none of your perfunctory, timid clapping but whole-hearted delight, expressed by roaring at the top of one's voice, stamping on the floor and hammering on anything that happened to be handy—a wholesome reaction against the enforced silence of the trenches and a defiance to the distant roar of the enemy's guns.

Sometimes the chansonnier finds a hall in which to give his entertainment. Lucien Boyer's latest *matinée* was given, for instance, in a ball-room. It is true that only portions of the walls were left, and there was no roof worth mentioning, but there were plenty of planks and heaps of rubbish for the audience to sit on. The spectators included forty Moorish soldiers, who, understanding nothing of the singer's jokes and topical allusions, remained proof against his verbal humour and gave no sign of life, though all their French comrades were "twisting themselves" with laughter, as the French idiom has it. When, however, the singer made a comical gesture, the forty Moors woke up. Forty black tassels on forty red caps waved and shook, and forty mouths disclosed rows of brilliant white teeth in forty black faces. When the "Marseillaise" came at the end of the concert, all the Frenchmen of course rose as one man. So did the Moors. They could howl the "Marseillaise" at any rate, and you can make more noise standing than sitting.

Paris by Night.

After much persuasion, the military authorities have admitted that

Paris might be better lighted, and the result is that one thousand extra gas-lamps are to be turned on, as a great concession to civilian opinion. In normal times, Paris is lighted by about 55,000 gas lamps, in addition to the arc lamps employed on the boulevards and other places. When the war began, all the electric lighting was cut off, except in the central markets, and about 19,000 gas lamps were used from dusk until 10.30 p.m., after which hour the number was reduced to 6,000. It can hardly be said, therefore, that the extra thousand now granted to us will make much difference.

Of course the main reason alleged for keeping the city in semi-darkness is the danger of Zeppelin attacks; but no Zeppelin can get here without crossing the French lines and being spotted, and experience has shown that all the lights can be put out in a few minutes from the alarm being given. Zeppelins are not sufficient to explain the darkness of Paris. It is the expression of France's grimly determined attitude towards the war. The Government thinks that if Paris were bright and attractive at night there would be supper-parties, and perhaps dances and other forms of gaiety which would shock and discourage the soldiers in the trenches and the innumerable families in mourning. They admit that it would be well to help business to revive in the capital, but they maintain that it is more important to consider the national sentiment and preserve the unity which has done so much to carry France through her trials up to the present. We shall therefore continue to go early to bed and save up our money, if we have any, for the next loan.

SERVIA'S DEBT TO FRANCE.

Jan. 8.

Servia is piling up a big debt of gratitude towards France. Not only was it France who insisted that troops should be sent to try to rescue the Serbian army, but she had previously despatched a medical mission to fight against epidemics prevailing in King Peter's unfortunate country, and she is now providing homes for considerable numbers of Serbian children and youths, who are continuing their education in French schools. No doubt the necessity of preventing the enemy from taking possession of Salonika was a good reason for France's military intervention in Servia, but this seems hardly sufficient to explain the liberal outpouring of French treasure and lives on behalf of a country which, only a few years ago, was certainly not popular in western Europe. Perhaps history, when viewing facts in their true perspective, will be able to say that this is one of the

rare instances of chivalry in international intercourse.

Not only did the French doctors have to slave night and day to stamp out disease, but, when the time came for the great retreat to Scutari, they had to endure sufferings for which they were certainly not prepared. Dr. Jaubert, the head of the mission, who has just reached Paris, says it was a retreat, not merely of an army but of a nation, through roadless mountain passes in a temperature which sometimes fell as low as forty degrees (Fahr.) below freezing point. The fugitives had to drag themselves painfully through the mud and snow. They had to cross torrents by walking over a plank, knowing that the slightest slip would be the end of them, and make their way slowly along primitive paths on the sides of ravines, into which many of the fugitives fell and were never seen again. There was the constant fear of being overtaken by the Germans or Bulgarians, and the Albanian tribesmen were ever on the lookout to pillage the few carts and cut off stragglers in the hope of plunder.

In Northern Albania.

The inhabitants of the towns in Northern Albania, however, were friendly enough. At night the wanderers were only too glad to find any shelter in which they could huddle together for warmth. Anyone who fell by the wayside was doomed, and had to be left to his fate. The French doctors were obliged to abandon all their medical stores and baggage. They were constantly tortured by hunger and had to go whole days without eating. One of them, who had been without food for three days, died immediately after reaching Scutari. French, Servians, soldiers and civilians, German and Austrian prisoners, all suffered alike. Dr. Jaubert relates having seen an Austrian *rusli* at a dying horse, force its mouth open and eat its tongue.

It is a wonder that any of the French doctors survived, for most of them were middle-aged men. Out of 98 who left France, 76 came back. The retreat from Krajevo began on November 2 and ended at Scutari on December 10. In these 38 days the fugitives tramped over 300 miles, without guides and without maps, moving in small groups so that they would have a chance of getting something to eat at the wretched Albanian villages on their way.

Even after they reached Scutari, their troubles were not over, for Austrian aeroplanes bombed the mission-house in which they took shelter. The greatest irony of fate yet produced by the war is that France, in saving Servia from disease, opened the door to the Ger-

man and Austrian invasion. The enemy waited until they knew that the epidemics were stamped out and that there was no danger to their troops from this source. They then set their armies in motion and drove the Servians out of their no longer infected country.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The League first division match between the Shanghai F. O. and S. M. Police was played on Saturday, on the ground of the Shanghai Football Club, and resulted in a win for the Club by three goals to one. The conditions would have been ideal had it not been for a strong wind blowing diagonally across the field. Despite cold wind quite a large number of spectators turned out. To a certain extent the game was disappointing from a spectator's point of view. There was too much ballooning of the ball, not altogether the fault of the wind. The Club beat the Police by three goals to one.

The League second division match between the Shanghai Public School and S. M. Police, 2nd XI, was played on the S. M. Police ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in an easy victory for the School by seven goals to nil.

A match was played between St. Francis Xavier's School and Shanghai Football Club, 2nd XI, and resulted in a victory for St. Francis Xavier's School by six clear goals.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE.

"B" Company, S.V.C. v. The Sikhs.

This match was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Volunteers by six goals to two. The play was ragged at the start and the whistle very much in evidence, penalizing players for turning on the ball. Later on, both sides settled down and quite a good game was witnessed. At the interval the score stood at three goals to one in favour of "B" Company, and in the second half both sides added further points, the final score being six goals to two.

THE PAPER HUNT CLUB.

The Consolation Hunt.

The Consolation Hunt, open only to those riders or ponies that have not won a hunt during the season, took place on Saturday afternoon. The hunt was laid by Mr. S. A. Seth, winner of the previous event, and starting on Hungjao Road near the Middling Tree, traversed parts of the Rubicon, Pagoda and Home countries, and ended at Benbow's Finish.

The finishing jump was a scene of intense animation. Crowds of spectators, foreign and Chinese, were massed on either bank, and shouts, shrieks and other cries greeted the frenzied efforts of those who were out to win or perish. Many fell in the jump, some fell over, and some never got over at all. Mr. G. Grayrigge led to the last jump, but fell just as victory was within his grasp, and was passed Mr. E. McBain on Touchwood, who is to be congratulated upon winning his first hunt. There was no heavyweight on the card, which reads as follows:—

1. Mr. E. B. McBain on Touchwood.
2. Mr. R. F. C. Master on Annan.
3. Mr. H. W. Kent on Wakeful.
4. Mr. A. M. Cobbett on Gift.
5. Mr. R. U. Hummel on Game Bird.
6. Mr. R. Dalgliesh on Clonmel.

LIGHT HORSE, S.V.C.

Point to Point Handicap.

This cross-country event was held on Sunday in perfect weather conditions, and the Squadron were favoured by the presence of Major Trueman and a large number of spectators. The start was at the first bridge on Hungjao Road, the first point, Barrier Creek platform, the second point, the Barebole Tree in the Wilderness Country, and the finish down Schultze line of jumps. Sergeant-Major Spence was first past the flags and the card read as follows:—

1. Sgt. Major Spence, 2½ min.
2. Tpr. Sheridan, 4 min.
3. Cpl. Cobbett, 1½ min.
4. Sgt. Foster, 3 min.
5. 2nd Lieut. Quelch, 2 min.
6. Sgt. Robinson, 2 min.

The entrance fees were given to war funds, but Lieut. Lindsay kindly put up a cup for the first man in, which was informally presented at the Race Club after the event. The best thanks of the Squadron are due to the handicappers, Messrs. F. W. Potter and T. A. Clark, and to the gentlemen who took the names of the riders at the two points.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND GIRLS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—May I call the attention of your readers to the subject of a letter which appeared in "Punch" of November 17 last, and which was warmly endorsed by "Mr. Punch" himself. It was written by the chairman of the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, so well known for his splendid work for those, who, like himself, have to dwell in perpetual darkness.

He writes saying that the Council of the National Institute for the Blind, 226 Great Portland Street, London, W., have arranged with Mr. Thomas Martin, Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, London, to be the manager of a co-operative society whose object is to give the blind home-worker a chance to support himself. The purchase of raw materials, the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of excellence and the marketing of articles made, represent, collectively, a task beyond his powers to accomplish properly.

A generous response has been given to appeals for help to enable our brave men to start their hard fight to conquer the terrible handicap of sightlessness, which has come upon them through trying to protect all that is sacred and dear to us Britons beyond-the-seas and now the question is, cannot residents in the Far East continue to aid them, year after year, not by asking them to accept charity, but by encouraging their own efforts?

We can urge our local stores to stock such things, as they can, which have been made by the blind, or we can ask our agents to give the preference to such, when ordering from the old country. When on furlough it might surprise many to visit the depôts, already organized, to find what excellent and well-made articles are turned out by the blind. Partly owing to thoughtlessness and the want of knowledge, and, perhaps, to a craving for supposed cheapness, the sightless worker, who cannot "scamp" with impunity, is given the cold go-by.

If Mr. Martin is supported, as he deserves to be, those who aid him will be ensuring that the blinded soldiers and sailors are given a fair chance and are not "sweated and robbed at every turn," but will receive a fair and reasonable price for honest work.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT T. TURLEY.

Mukden, Feb. 5.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apropos of the New Chamber of Commerce School, I came across yesterday a passage in the "Chinese and Japanese Repository" of 1863 which has a very modern sound and struck me as if it had been written yesterday. It is as follows:—

"The present state of affairs in China consequent upon the opening up of that country, leads to the anticipation that the services of a large number of gentlemen acquainted with the language will be required; for, unless the foreign merchant, or his responsible agent is acquainted with the language of the native merchant the former must ever be liable to suffer in the transactions in which he will be compelled to employ

native agents as interpreters. The reason why so few foreigners trouble themselves to learn Chinese is the false conceptions which have been prevalent concerning the difficulties to be contended against. . . . The acquisition of the living tongue of China can be made more readily and perfectly under a European than by means of the unscientific teaching of a native."

The pity of it is that we have taken fifty-three years to rediscover these truths!

I am, etc.,

D. MCGILLIVRAY.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

SHANGHAI MARKETS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read the article in this morning's issue under the above heading and have tried to think whether your writer is a business man or one connected with journalism. If the former, he must have relied on his imagination more than on the actual facts; if the latter, it would be as well if he made more careful inquiries before going to print.

His first paragraph relating to the advances for piece goods since the opening of the piece goods market, is inaccurate, and could be cut down by at least 50%. Advances have, of course, taken place in the market prices of piece goods. Velvets have advanced three to five candareens, and from Noel, Murray's Report you will see that for Greys advances took place from five to ten candareens and for Whites twenty to twenty-five candareens. It would be as well if your writer took a general view of the market instead of some isolated case.

With regard to his second paragraph, one would think that when the Shanghai market was in a bad state dealers hurry back to it, and when it is all well and bright they prolong their holidays. Such has not been my experience as I have always found dealers only too anxious to be on the spot when there is a possible chance of making money, and to stay away when the outlook is bad. What he says about the real position not being known until the following week is about the best part of this article.

In the fifth paragraph he let his imagination run away with him entirely when he wrote 'had they been able to stick out until the end of the year they could have made fortunes.' It might interest him to know that the net profit made by all dealers interested in piece goods during the past year only amounted to about £80,000 and when you consider the turnover must have been about £9,000,000 you will see that the idea of making fortunes in piece goods during the past year is very fantastic.

Under the heading of Yarn he states that the complimentary sales amount to 3,000 to 4,000 bales,

whereas the report of the Yarn Dealers places the figures at nearer 14,000.

Under the heading of Gunnies he gives the Osaka Sampin quotations. This may be a printer's error or otherwise, but it may interest you to know that these quotations are for Yarn and not for Gunnies.

It strikes me very forcibly that the writing of such an article with all its inaccuracies is very dangerous, as it creates a wrong impression to those interested in the trade in England, and it would be better to discontinue publishing reports about our markets unless they convey the actual state of affairs.

I am, etc.,

A. WOODS.

Shanghai, Feb. 12.

*. Mr. Woods is probably nearer correct as to prices of greys and whites, especially the latter, though undoubtedly the rise in many cases has been considerable. Lighter weights are five candareens to one mace advance, but heavier grades, 36 inch 12s sheetings for example, advanced from 11s. 5.50 to 11s. 5.70. It may not be true that all velvets advanced twenty per cent., but for the better grades dealers are now asking 42 candareens per yard while the former price was three mace five candareens, an advance of twenty per cent. In the matter of the dealers (merchants) hurrying or not hurrying, back to Shanghai that is a matter of opinion. Dealers who have stocks here are not hurrying back, because they are quite confident of their stocks appreciating in value,—which is not always the case after Chinese New Year. As for the profits that have been made by the piece goods dealers, we do not know from whence Mr. Woods gets his information, but it is hard to believe that all dealers interested realized but £60,000 on a turnover of £8,000,000 which is less than one per cent. As for the sales of yarn, we said (as Mr. Woods states) that the "complimentary sales" were 3/4,000 bales; we made no attempt to estimate the entire sales, as the figures obtained varied so greatly, and so we mentioned the complimentary sales only. We are quite aware that the Osaka Sampin quotations are not for gunnies. —It was of course, as our correspondent has partly guessed, merely a matter of a cross-head getting accidentally transposed. —Ed.

POISON GAS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of December 18 last is a report of a lecture by Mr. A. J. Stewart on Poison Gas. I do not know what practical experience Mr. Stewart has had of gas, but I should like to inform him and those who think that the dangers of its passage can be affected by iron troughs, sawdust and petrol, that the suggestion must have been made by an "armchair critic."

The idea is the height of absurdity. To begin with, by the time the bombardment is over there is left neither posts, stumps, trenches or anything alive. Everything is smashed to bits and even if there

were troughs, ropes, blocks and sawdust brought up, they would soon be scattered to the four winds. Neither would you find any one willing to have petrol in the trenches, with the daily risk of it being hit by a shell. Should a gas attack occur without an intense bombardment, fires would be equally useless, for the reason that they have been tried and found so. Both the Germans and ourselves used to light phosphorus on our parapets when attacked by gas, but beyond serving as an excellent target these were of no use and have since been abandoned.

As a matter of fact, more cases of gassing occur a mile or so behind the front ditch than anywhere else, as less warning is given. Our tube helmets are perfect, lasting for—I don't think I ought to say how many hours, and officers and men carry more than one day and night.

The Germans gassed us on December 19, as you know. This was a new gas. Few, very few indeed, were killed and those because they did not get their helmets on in time. The gas came at 5.45 a.m. After the attack everyone was quite all right, but some men that night complained of feeling queer. They walked down to Headquarters to attend sick parade as soon as it was dark and stayed down there the night. The next day they died.

Chlorine, pure, affects men immediately. I had been up all night before the gas and at 5.30 started a brazier so as to get the smoke away before it got light, when at 5.45 six red rockets went up from the Bosche line, three on each flank some 600 yards apart. Immediately afterwards a tremendous hissing noise was heard, like an engine that lets up the safety valve in a station, and the Bosche started with whizzbangs and inactive gun fire only to try and make us keep our heads down. I yelled "gas" and the sentries beat their gongs, and very shortly every man had his helmet on. The Bosche never came across then, for which we were very sorry as everyone was ready for him. We should have been, of course, a wash-out in the front line but we had bags of reserves and should eventually have killed a lot of him.

No, it's not gas that will win us this war, in Parliament or out, but shells and men in the order named. I should like those who say that Germany is short of copper to take a trip with me to Ypres, St. Jean, La Bréque and Wietze, where I have spent the last four months, and come and explain the shortage. It should be highly instructive, and there are lots of souvenirs. Traveling expenses across the Channel are provided free by a paternal—or maternal—government.

I am, etc.,

H. G. LOWDER.

London, Jan. 15.

CHINA'S INLAND WATERWAYS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of Engineering Society of China to request you kindly to call the attention of your readers, who may have read the comments of a correspondent in your issue of February 9 on Mr. von Heidenstam's presidential address before the Engineering Society of China, to the fact that, by request some of the more interesting passages of the address were furnished to your paper, but that the full text has not been published. The address in full, as delivered, will appear in the Society's proceedings.

Mr. von Heidenstam expressly stated before the Society that he only meant to deal with the economical aspect of the transport problem as presented by waterways and railways and the economic utilization of waterways for obtaining a cheap, but efficient, national transport service, and not with the many other issues involved, such as general conservancy work, flood prevention, irrigation, water power, etc. Consequently the address cannot be expected to deal with these latter subjects, and the absence of their treatment calls for no comment whatsoever.

An essay on the means of utilizing the transport possibilities of the inland waterways of China, in which the author explicitly declares, that he does not wish in that connexion to enter upon the many other great and equally important sides of the general question of rivers, canals and water régime, can obviously not be taken in any way to indicate absence of appreciation or lack of knowledge of the activities on some of these latter fields.

The President and Members of the Engineering Society are fully aware of the Government's efforts towards general improvement of water courses, flood prevention, irrigation, etc., by the formation of central and other Bureaux, reference and due tribute to which have already been made in the Society's Proceedings of 1915.

I am, etc.,

E. T. FORESTIER,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Shanghai, Feb. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEKING MANDATES.

Feb. 12.

Issued through the Chengshitang:
Honan Coal.

Chang Cheng-fang is hereby appointed Director-General of the Coal Mining Company of Liuhokou, in Honan.

Illicit Salt Production.

In reference to a memorial from Chou Hsueh-hsi, Minister of Finance and Director-General of the Salt Bureau, stating that as the abundant production of rock-salt in Chihli, Honan and Shantung has a prejudicial effect upon the salt revenue of the country, the district officials should be ordered to co-operate in suppressing illicit production of salt, etc.:

Since the salt revenue constitutes a large item of income to the Government, the prevention of smuggling or producing salt in an illegal way should be strictly enforced, in order to protect our revenue. Let the Chiangchüns and Governors of Chihli, Honan and Shantung instruct the commanders and prefects of districts in which salt is produced to discover and suppress all illicit producing and trading in salt by co-operating with each other regardless of boundary. At the same time, they should emulate the practice of Chihli in the old days when the people in that province were led and encouraged by the officials to tackle problems in connexion with the reclamation of waste lands and the development of industrial works.

New Open Port at Chihhsien.

In response to a memorial from Tuan Chi-kuei, Chiangchün and Acting Governor of Fengtien, his request to make the district of Chihhsien a self-opened commercial port is granted. The General remarks that as Chihhsien is situated about midway on the Shanhaikuan-Fengtien railway line, with ideal climatic conditions, a very fertile soil, and a large and flourishing population, it is eminently fitted to become an open port.

The Waichiaopu, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are ordered to consult with the said Acting Governor as regards the appointment of a special official to inspect and develop the port carefully.

Rebel Leader Cashiered.

In reference to several telegrams from Chen Yi, Chiangchün of Szechuan, reporting that an intimacy has existed from of old between General Liu Tsung-hou, a division commander in Szechuan, and Tsai Ao; that when Liu Tsung-hou was despatched with one brigade of troops to defend Yungning, he dared to coerce and deceive his officers and men by admitting the Yunnan rebels and enrolling, in secret, the Szechuan bandits, the two aggregating over 10,000 men, after which he invested Luchow; and that a strong attack by Government troops routed and dispersed his forces; and requesting that the said Division Commander be cashiered and punished, etc.:

Liu Tsung-hou, being a soldier, ought to know that his first duty

was to obey orders. The way in which he has acted in aiding the rebels violated all laws, and he must be killed. He is hereby deprived of his military office and cashiered of both his military and hereditary ranks. Let the army at the front arrest and execute him before the troops at once, according to martial law. There are still many officers and men in the said Division that have remained loyal and refused to follow him; and regarding these, Chen Yi shall make inquiries and convey a message of our appreciation to them for the encouragement of the faithful.

Peking, Feb. 13.

Issued through the Chengshitang:

The Kiangsu Police.

Wang Kuei-ling, Chief of the Constabulary Court in the Capital City of Kiangsu, is hereby endowed with the rank of Director of the Constabulary Bureau for the Province of Kiangsu.

Peking, Feb. 15.

Issued through the Chengshitang:—

The Grand Order of Merit is hereby conferred upon Poktu Cheputsungtanpa Hutuktu Khan (the Living Buddha of Urga.)

A Mandate, granting the right to draw the double pension of princes of the first order to a number of Mongolian princes, and raising the rank of several Mongolian princes and dukes by a step or two.

Defeat of Rebels at Panyu.

In a memorial by telegraph, Lung Chi-kuang and Chang Ming-chi report an attempt to storm the Arsenal in the vicinity of Shehutsün in the district of Panyu, Canton, by a rebel force collected together by Chu Che-hsing and Hsiei Hsi-niu, and the despatch of troops to surround and capture the rebels, who, being in a desperate position, showed stubborn resistance. It is further reported that Regiment Commander Tien Chun-fa and Battalion Commander Wu Chung-ming, as a result of their impetuosity, were both hit and killed; and that, subsequently, the loyal troops made a concerted attack, destroying the rebel position, killing the rebel leader, Hsiei Hsi-niu, and a number of his followers, and taking over thirty rebels prisoner. They request that posthumous honours and rewards be granted, etc.

Immediately upon discovery, the plot by the rebels was suppressed, thereby relieving that locality from any apprehension of further trouble. This was smart work, indeed. Regiment Commander Tien Chun-fa and Battalion Commander Wu Chung-ming, loyally and bravely dashing forward regardless of danger, have both lost their lives, which fact is very deeply deplored by us. Tien Chun-fa is

hereby postpromoted Lieutenant-General, and given the hereditary rank of Chituwei (literally meaning the Mounted Knight Commander) with the right of perpetual succession. Wu Chung-ming is postpromoted Major-General and given the hereditary rank of Yunchiwei (Mounted Knight) with the right of perpetual succession. Further, the Ministry of War shall consider the posthumous compensations to be granted them in accordance with the cases of Lieutenant-General and Major-General, respectively, as a solace to their souls. As regards those officers and men who have been killed or wounded, and who have specially exerted themselves, let an inquiry be made and a report submitted to us for the bestowal of compensations or rewards, as the case may be.

A HELPFUL BOOK FOR NERVE- SUFFERERS.

There is no more common disorder than neurasthenia or nerve-weakness, says the author of "Minds in Distress," who is himself a physician.

Neurasthenia is very prevalent in hot climates at this time of the year, and among its chief causes are overwork, worry, a too monotonous mode of life, and anything that tends to produce strain and stress.

Food may be of great utility, says the writer, as an agent in the treatment of neurasthenia. Synthetic foods, scientifically produced on correct therapeutical lines, are particularly useful for this purpose. They must, however, be extremely pure and of the highest quality, otherwise they may do more harm than good. Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to neurasthenics with excellent effect. It combines the nerve-food, sodium-glycero-phosphate, with body-building proteid in the form of a very fine, white powder, which, when mixed with water, becomes a bland, creamy emulsion, free from taste or odour, and pleasantly taken in any non-acid beverage. As a nerve-food, it has been proved to produce in six weeks an increase of 63 per cent. in the phosphorus content of the nerve-cells, from which nervous energy is derived. This preparation is obtainable at all Chemists, and is entirely British made. Those interested should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (First Floor), Shanghai, who will send an attractive booklet on the subject.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS.

Feb. 12.

A Riot and Japan's Demands.

According to the Peking Press, the high-handed occupation of a coal-mine at Neusingtai in Fengtien by certain Japanese merchants, caused a riot to break out. The Japanese troops arrested and took over seventy Chinese to their barracks for trial. It is reported that they will make three demands upon China, viz:—

- (1) Dissolution of the Chinese Police Force and the Paowetuan entirely in Manchuria.
- (2) Concession of the coal-mine in question to the Japanese.
- (3) Payment of an indemnity for losses and damages suffered as a result of the riot.

Chinese Educators' Session.

A united session of officials controlling the policy of education in the districts under the Shanghai-Haichow Circuit, opened on February 9 in the "Yes Garden" within the city. Mr. Yu Chi-kiang, Inspector of Education for the Circuit, would have presided but for the fact that he was engaged in other important duties. His place was taken by Mr. Hsu, and twenty papers submitting educational problems by the district inspectors of education were read and discussed on February 9 and 10.

It may interest foreigners to know that the two foremost papers passed by the Session both dealt with the necessity and importance of physical training from boyhood. The present time is recognized as a militant period, and right not backed up by might may always prove difficult to be asserted. In China, literary distinction has long been regarded as more honourable than military rank. Hence, scholars had neglected "militarism" as beneath their notice, devoting their attention and time wholly to study; and this habit was thought to be the cause of the weakness of the present-day China. One of these papers sets forth an elaborate scheme of embodying bodily exercise as one of the compulsory subjects in the curriculum of all advanced elementary schools and all "Schools for Citizens."

Periodical competitions in gymnastics and sports between students of the same school, between schools of the same district, and between schools of districts in the same Circuit are to be held without fail and under the auspices of preceptors of schools, or district inspectors of education, or Inspector of Education of the Circuit as the case may be.

The Opium Trade.

The opium merchants have petitioned the Government for an extension of nine months to the period

within which trade in opium may legally be done, and this extension has been granted in consideration of the smuggling of illicit opium having interfered with the disposal of unsold stock, which cannot with certainty be entirely cleared during the current year. The merchants are reported to have voluntarily offered to increase the duty on opium by a further amount of Tls. 1,200 per chest.

Another Chinese paper states that the Government has proposed to the opium merchants to borrow from them Tls. 3,000,000 to be regarded as prepaid tax, and, in return, nine months' extension of time will be granted them during which they may sell off their holdings. It is said that as opium-smuggling on a large scale has been going on for a long time, the merchants are convinced of the impossibility of disposing of their stock at the end of this year; so they are willing to agree to the Government's proposal, but they fear that the people will rise in protest against lending such a large amount to Peking.

Tribute from Mongolia.

The Envoy from Outer Mongolia brought ten wagons full of tributary presents for Yuan Shih-kai, the notable things being twelve ponies, two white camels, one yellow camel, and a number of "immortal buddhas" cast in gold.

Feb. 15.

Trial Firing of Guns Countermanded.

Although an official notice was issued by the Director of the Arsenal, warning the people beforehand about the trial firing of eighteen new guns manufactured for the Government, the actual trial will not take place. This is due to a contrary order from the Ministry of War as follows:—

As the mountain guns just manufactured fire shots weighing twelve pounds each, the sound of firing would be very great and cause alarm to foreign and Chinese merchants, who may not know the truth in spite of previous notice having been published. Moreover, as after the guns have reached Peking, a trial will have to be made anyhow, there is really no need to fire them on trial at Shanghai. They should be carefully packed and sent to Peking.

An Assassin Executed.

Liu Yu-shun, the man who assassinated the late Mr. Chang Sze-shen, Manager of the Bank of Communications in Shanghai, was shot at the Arsenal on Saturday. He was arrested by the French Police and handed over by the French Mixed Court. At the Military Court, the prisoner admitted that he was instructed by Rebel Chen († Chen Chi-mei) to kill the bank manager Chang.

The Taoyin's Authority.

Formerly the Land Survey Office, in charge of all matters in connexion with land owned by foreigners, such as the issuing of the Taotai's title-deeds, was subordinate to the Taotai. Since the Revolution, it remained in the control of the Consular Body until June, 1914, when the Taoyin of Shanghai was instructed by the Waichiaopu to reassert his authority by taking it over from the Consular Body. Now, as the office of the Taoyin and that of the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai have been separated by order of the Government, some contention for the control of the Land Survey Office has occurred. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds that as the revenue from this office has always been handled by the Ministry, it should be placed under the control of its Special Envoy. The Taoyin contends that since the title-deeds issued are called the Taotai or Taoyin's title-deeds, the authority over this office should be vested in him, or the power of the Taoyin would be reduced to a minimum. The matter remains unsettled, but Mr. Wang continues as Director of the Land Survey Office which has, however, been removed to No. 37 Bubbling Well Road.

Another question arising from the separation of the two offices has been definitely disposed of, that is, in future, whenever any prisoner in the interior is wanted by the Mixed Court, the Magistrate shall apply to the Taoyin for the affixing of the Taoyin's Seal on the despatch, which can then be forwarded to the authorities concerned.

Lung Chien-chang in Kuangsi.

Lung Chien-chang, ex-Civil Governor of Kueichow whose whereabouts were shrouded in mystery, arrived at Wuchow in Kuangsi a few days ago. He reported himself to the Central Government by telegraph, and was ordered to return to Peking as soon as he could, \$500 being remitted to him as passage expenses. It was owing to Lung's recommendation that Tang Er-hun, a Brigade-General at Kueichow, well-known for his extreme antipathy to the Yunnanese, was appointed to officiate as the Military Commissioner of Kueichow. Lung has expressed the opinion that the Kuangtung and Kuangsi troops should be employed in tackling the revolt in Yunnan and Kueichow, as he is firmly convinced of the unsuitableness of the Northern troops for such a campaign. Lung Chien-chang went to Nanning at the invitation of Field-Marshal Lu Yung-ting, Chiangchun of Kuangsi, and he is probably still there.

The Central Government has instructed Field-Marshal Lu to recruit twenty ying (about 10,000 men) of new troops and General Lung Chin-kuang, commander of the Canton Expedition, to recruit

ten ying of new troops also at Nanning, the Central Government undertaking to provide funds and arms for these forces.

Business With Szechuan.

At 10 p.m. on February 13, the Szechuan merchants at this port received a telegram from their constituents in Chungking giving information as follows:—"The wealthy and well-to-do classes of Chengtu, both the gentry and merchants, have all left that city. The cash and specie of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have been removed to their offices in Chungking for deposit with the foreign consulates for safe-keeping and as payment of the old indemnities when due. Exchange and commerce between Chengtu and Chungking are no longer possible. Although quiet apparently prevails in Chungking, the people are subject to periodical alarms, as often as several times a day. Please keep money in Shanghai and suspend shipping cargo temporarily."

Feb. 17.

The Ministry of Communications.

Following the practice of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Communications has been examining the record of achievements of officials attached to the different departments under the direction of his Ministry, with a view to paying a bonus to those who have made special exertions during the past year. Next to the Ministry of Finance, it is generally recognized,

the Ministry of Communications is the busiest branch of the Government service.

According to the Budget of the Ministry for 1916, the following amounts of estimated expenditure have been provided for the extension of its activities in the three principal departments:—On account of railways \$11,142,559; on account of telegraphs=\$2,939,380; and on account of posts \$439,950. Total \$14,521,889.

General Liu Hsien-shih Disgraced.

A Peking Mandate issued on the 14th instant reads:—

Lu Yung-ting, Field-Marshal directing the military affairs of Kuangsi, and Wang Tsu-tung, Civil Governor of Kuangsi, jointly submit a memorial by telegraph, stating that they have found that Yunnan rebels have entered Kueichow from several directions, and that Liu Hsien-shih has joined the rebellion, fabricated rumors, spread sedition and declared "independence" at Kueiyang, etc.

As Liu Hsien-shih, who held a military office, has failed to prevent the entry of Yunnan rebels into Kueichow, a Mandate was issued yesterday, ordering him to vacate his post pending investigations. It has now been proved that he has joined Yunnan, and his rebellious actions are clearly manifest in the despatch of troops to pillage the frontier of Hunan was unpardonable. Liu Hsien-shih is hereby cashiered of his temporal and hereditary ranks and deprived of his orders of merit. The various

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The Ideal "Nightcap": Hot water, lemon and sugar, and a wineglass of Wolfe's Schnapps. You will sleep "like a top", and wake up in the morning refreshed and free from those aches in the joints and pains in the back.

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AGENTS:
ANDREWS VON FISCHERZ & GEORGE,
SHANGHAI.

Australia alone consumed nearly 2,000,000 bottles last year.



divisions of the military expedition are ordered to push on their attacks, and to arrest him for punishment, in order to vindicate our law and restore peace to our country.

Feb. 18.

The Government and Merchants.

Several days ago, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai received a telegram from the Minister of Finance through the Merchandise Tax Office of Shanghai, sharply reprimanding the Chamber of Commerce at Yencheng, under the old Yangchowfu, for having unlawfully addressed a direct appeal to the Ministry of Finance on a question of exorbitant taxation, instead of applying in the first instance, as that Chamber and all merchants should, to the Finance Commissioner of Kiangsu. The Minister of Finance embodied what he called a case of "trespass" on the part of the Yencheng Chamber in a circular telegram which he authorized all provincial Commissioners of Finance to deliver to all Chambers of Commerce under their jurisdiction to serve as a warning against repeating this offence.

The Shanghai General Chamber took exception to the haughty tone and the unsympathetic way the Minister of Finance appeared to treat a case of legitimate complaint by the merchants of Yencheng. In reply, it has despatched a letter to the Merchandise Tax Office in Shanghai, replete with sarcastic remarks. In the letter, it expresses the deepest regret that at a time when the Government is proclaiming to the world its earnest intention to introduce a true constitutional system of government, such a circular should have been addressed to the people. In its opinion there should exist a feeling of sympathy between the Government and the people, inasmuch as, although there may be some distinction in social standing, there can certainly be no difference concerning any question of reason and logic between the nobles and the commoners.

The Yencheng Chamber of Commerce, it continues, has been guilty of no great crime in forwarding an appeal by the merchants, at the special request of the latter, on account of the heavy increase in *likin* taxes, as it is its duty to do so. Its only fault, in the opinion of the Shanghai Chamber, seems to have been an oversight, having asked neither the Kiangsu General Chamber of Commerce first to approach the Finance Commissioner on this question nor petitioned the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, through whom the Minister of Finance should be addressed by merchants. On the other hand, its offence would appear pardonable when the tax on

timber has increased as much as thirty-seven times. In the circular, it is said that "whether the assertion of the said Chamber is true or not need not be here considered." The Shanghai Chamber thinks that if the assertion is untrue, then it may be left unheeded; but if it is true, it asks: can it be right to ignore it?

The circular also avows that "as to the fixing of a light or heavy rate of taxation and the inclusion of goods for taxation, the authorities alone have power to decide." The General Chamber waxes eloquent in arguing against this definite assertion. It is aware that the rates of taxes from which the Government derives its revenue are fixed by law, and that the merchants should, as they are in duty bound, pay the taxes meekly. But it is also the duty of the authorities to levy and collect the taxes strictly in accordance with the law, as they certainly possess no right to go beyond the point limited by law. If the authorities, as it is avowed, can vary the rates of taxation at will, then the nation cannot be a nation governed by law.

The Chamber, at the conclusion of a lengthy letter, remarks that at the present time of financial stress, merchants should assuredly bear the burden of taxes with the best grace, but asserts that the hard-earned gold taken from the people is being squandered like so much dirt; that at early dawn the merchants need not feel conscience-stricken for having failed to do their duty, that whatever orders the *Michtv* Minister has been pleased to issue to them, have been usually obeyed with alacrity and to the best of their ability, and that the mouths of the merchants may be forcibly gagged, but their hearts cannot be forcibly prevented from becoming cold. The General Chamber would fain remain silent but for the fact that, after distributing the order of the Finance Minister, it has been assailed on all sides by criticism and strong public opinion. Hence it must needs speak out with resolution whether the Government heeds it or not.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Sergeant-Major C. H. Wilkins, formerly on the Orderly Room staff under Lieut.-Col. Bray, has been granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He is now at the Western front.

Friends of Capt. E. C. Creasy, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Police, will hear with concern that a letter has been re-

ceived in Shanghai, saying that Capt. Creasy had been wounded in Mesopotamia. No details, however, are yet given.

The last mail brings a letter from Dr. Fresson, and many friends, English and French, will be glad to hear that he is going on well and in good health. Dr. Fresson is still at the same base hospital as he has been in all through the war, and he is trying hard to be sent on active work in the fighting line.

Many friends will hear with pleasure that Lieut. F. G. C. Walker, 187th Co. R.E., formerly Colour Sergeant of "A" Co., British, who left the Municipal Health Department to go Home to fight, has been awarded the Military Cross for valour in the Battle of Loos. Characteristically, Mr. Walker, in his letter announcing this fact, disclaims any merit on his own part.

Four members of the Maxim Battery, S.V.C., have been attached to the newly-formed Machine Gun Corps by the War Office, for duty at the training centre at Grantham, Lincs. They are:—2nd-Lieut. E. S. Elliston, 11th Battalion South Staffordshire Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. C. D. Dixon, 9th Battalion Somerset L.I.; 2nd-Lieut. E. C. Symons, 12th Battalion, West Yorks. Regt., and 2nd-Lieut. H. E. Middleton, 12th Battalion Essex Regt.

Each of these officers had been engaged in training the machine gun sections of their respective battalions prior to being attached to new corps. They are now posted to different companies in training at Grantham, as Section Commanders, being in charge of four guns each, assisted by a sub-section officer, and expect to proceed overseas early in March.

A fifth member of the Maxim Battery—2nd-Lieut. S. Henman is serving with the Motor Machine Gun Service (a branch of the Machine Gun Corps) at Bisley, Surrey.

Mr. W. G. Higgins, Lieutenant A.S.C., formerly of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., writes from France:—

"I have now had 14 months over here, and am quite accustomed to the mud, dirt, and general discomfort. I have had two home leaves, the first after being discharged from Hospital last April, and the second in July. I should get a few more days now, but fear it will be postponed as we are somewhat short-handed. My present billet is in a dirty, smelly little farm, we are three in a small room where we sleep eat and wash, the rats are very ratty.

"We manage to have a bath once a week, the water is not very clean when we start, but it is black

when we have finished, and as we have to stand in a small folding canvas tub, we are never very clean, but always very cheerful. Cheerfulness is the keynote out here, and to those who think that discomforts make people bad tempered, let them take a trip to the trenches to see for themselves.

"Our little home is about two miles from the firing line, and whenever the guns 'strafe' something, the whole establishment shakes."

Further news has been received from Sgt. W. W. Kay, formerly of the Shanghai Police, who writes that he is now feeling all right, but that he has not been passed for active service. He writes from Edinburgh, January 18, and incidentally gives news of Coy. Sergeant Bradish, (who as well as Kay has been reported killed). He also mentions Sgt. Reuter who was reported wounded some time ago.

Following is Mr. Kay's letter:

"A" Coy, 3rd (Res) Bn. Argyll & Sutherland Hrs.,
Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh,
January 18, 1916.

"I am writing on behalf of Coy. Sgt. Major Bradish, Sgt. F. Reuter and myself to express our thanks to you and the members of the Shanghai Municipal Police for their kindness at Christmas. We all appreciate very much the fact, that though absent from the Force, we are still remembered. Bradish and myself received a sum of money to buy something with it, but unfortunately it was not known that Reuter was at home, and a hamper was sent to him in France, but I think he has now had same returned to him.

"I was transferred from the 11th (Res) Bn. Yorkshire Regt. to 3rd (Res) Bn. A. & S. Hrs. on the 7th instant, and when I left the former Bn., Bradish and Reuter were there, and had quite recovered from their wounds. For myself, I am feeling all right, but so far the medical officer has not passed me fit for active service, and I now rank as 'temporary unfit.' Since coming here I have been employed in the telephone office. Our Bn. is scattered all over Edinburgh in schools, Headquarters being at Gillespie School."

The following has been received from Lieut. F. Richard, 24th Bat., London Regt., "The Queens", formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire:—

This is just a line to inform you that I am not in the regiment named before in my letter, but as above.

I am in the 3rd Battalion instead of 2nd, as a new army order sends all new 2nd-Lieutenants to the 3rd line, as it is considered that they do not get sufficient training in the ordinary routine of a Battalion, owing to

the large numbers of young officers. Also it seems that the chances of getting to the front are better in the 3rd line, which feeds the 1st, and the 2nd is in reserve. There is also a scheme on foot to form Brigade Training Schools for officers. Companies of officers will be formed and the whole thing will be run on advanced "private" lines and also I believe a man will have to get his certificate that he is capable of leading a platoon before he goes to the front. They are getting much more particular nowadays. I am therefore of opinion now that it is better for a man (or anyhow it comes to the same thing) to join an O.T.O. and get his commission through that. I am having a pretty slack time just now, and am hoping that the School will start soon so that I can get my certificates.

The reason there was a mistake in my regiment was due to the Territorial Association people who talked about 23rd while the War Office were busy posting me to the 24th. Anyhow this is a more famous regiment and has a V.C. (Keyworth) and several D.C.M.'s, etc.

I am now drawing 7s. 6d. a day, but I don't know what mess comes to, not much though, I think.

Lieut.-Commander George Gipps, whose death was reported by Home papers on January 12, presumably was killed in action in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, the date being given as January 3. Lieut.-Commander Gipps was well-known on this station; his appointment to the battleship *Triumph* was dated August 1914 and he went in her to the Dardanelles.

The deceased was a midshipman in the *Orlando* during Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's relief expedition in China in 1900, and he was in charge of a gun at an outlying and dangerous position, when he displayed great coolness and ability, calmly awaiting the arrival of the enemy within effective range, when he invariably dispersed them with a few well-directed shells. He was promoted Lieutenant in March 1902, and was awarded the Egerton prize for passing best in the examination in practical gunnery. On July 8, 1911 he retired, but on June 14, 1912 his retirement was cancelled and he joined the Newcastle as 1st and Gunnery Lieutenant when that ship recommissioned at Colombo on December 5, 1912.

During the revolt in 1913 Lieut. Gipps was in command of the Naval Brigade from the Newcastle and gunboats, whose beat was from Sicawei Road to Jessfield Road along Edinburgh Road. In December 1913 he left the Newcastle and went to Peking to study Chinese, with a view to qualifying as interpreter, and on the outbreak of the war he joined the *Triumph* as 1st

and Gunnery Lieutenant, and served in that ship in the Operations off Tsingtao and later in the Dardanelles.

In the Navy a very high opinion was held of the deceased officer as a gunnery man, and his death is a great loss to the Service.

2nd Lieut. V. D. K. Craddock, 10th Yorks., writes from France under date December 26:—Everybody has been so good sending me parcels galore, and I have more than I or the mess can possibly consume. I do enjoy getting them. We were out of the trenches for Christmas Day, but will be in again for New Year's Day. Our guns popped off incessantly all the morning and afternoon, so I hope the Bosche had a merry Christmas, or rather lively one. It didn't seem a bit like Christmas, but just an ordinary day. Pratt and I went to the *Follies* in the evening and then I dined here in our mess. The Colonel played the piano a bit, and we had some songs.

We had a very unpleasant time last Sunday in the trenches. It was a glorious day and as clear as possible. The Bosche sent up his aeroplane and started to bombard us. Near my dug-out was a house which was practically whole until Hun got to work and put fifty shells right into it; quite a number fell all round the house and I don't know how our dug-out escaped. The windows were smashed and the whole place was covered with mud, etc.; you never saw such a mess. I wasn't there at the time, as I was out with my Corporal and a signaller mending wires, a most unpleasant job. As soon as the line was broken we started out and it was rather nasty walking into the shells, so to speak. They were all coming into the support trenches in salves of three and I don't know how we didn't get hit. The bombardment lasted about four or five hours.

Jan. 6, 1916.

You will be sorry to hear Sgt. Grimble, who was an excellent fellow, was very badly wounded the day we were rather badly strafed, and he had to have both legs taken off. Really awfully bad luck. He was a hefty fellow and a good man. We were in the trenches for New Year's Day.

The Bosche opened his new year with a good burst of machine gun and rifle fire, which lasted about five minutes and was pretty hot. Their time (the Bosches) is three-quarters ahead of ours so this took place at 11.15 p.m. We replied at midnight in the same way. Some of our officers heard the Bosches shout out "Happy New Year, 10th Yorks.!" This is quite true.

A mile or two down the line we paid the Bosches a visit just to wish him a "Happy New Year." All our guns barked for quite two hours and must have given the Germans something to think about.

I have a beautiful fuse (generally spoken of as a "nose cap"). I was walking round one of the support trenches one morning and this fuse cap dropped two yards off me. One of our aeroplanes was up at the time and the Bosche was firing at him with shrapnel. There is no mistaking a falling nose cap and three fell quite close to us, but we couldn't see exactly where and didn't really take much notice as these things are always dropping all over the place. However, I heard a louder whizzing than usual and crouched down behind the parapet and it dropped just a couple of yards off!! If all's well I hope to take him home as a souvenir!! The fuse was burnt out so it was quite safe.

Yes, the big guns do make an awful row. I can't tell you what we have here as I should get into trouble, but there is no mistaking the various kinds. We can tell pretty well from the noise of the gun being fired and the noise of the shell whistling through the air what size it is. There is one gun we call the "Tramway," as the shell makes a noise just like the tram going along, or the Tube. The only men left from the Suwa Maru with us now are: Sergeant-Major Howarth, Sgt. Fearn, Cpl. Wilson, Cpl. Orr, Sgt. Stubbin, Sgt. Cameron, Sgt. Bourne, Sgt. Reynolds, Cpl. Rothery, Cpl. Cone and Cpl. Bett. I think Shanghai is simply splendid, doing and thinking so much for us all.

THE HISTORY OF OLD SHANGHAI.

LECTURE BY DR. PARKER.

An interesting paper entitled "Notes on the History and Folklore of Old Shanghai" was read on Thursday evening by the Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., at a well attended meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, presided over by Mr. George Lanning.

Dr. Parker said that his notes were taken from the Chinese history of Shanghai, which, as it had in many other cities and towns of China, had been kept and revised from time to time. It was not the largest history, that of Soochow filling 150 volumes as against the 140 for Shanghai. Many changes had taken place in the city during the 4,000 years for which they had a more or less authentic account and it was not until about the year 1280 that the place was given the name of Shanghai. There was a statement in the history to the effect that during the wars of the three kingdoms a body of soldiers was encamped upon the spot occupied now by Shanghai and that was probably the beginning of the city.

There were various legends as to the origin of the name "Shang-

hai" and the history did not appear to give much satisfaction upon the point. One explanation was that it was a place where the river met the sea, but that explanation was more or less discounted by the fact that there was another name, of a place some little distance away, of "Sha Hai", which was preserved in the name of a temple and which meant "lower sea." The fact of an existence of a counterpart to the other meaning of Shanghai "upper sea" seemed to indicate that there might have been two arms of the sea, or wide extensions of the Yangtze, but even that was hard to say.

Shanghai city was originally unwalled and it was not until late in the Ming dynasty, that a memorial was addressed to the throne asking for permission to erect a wall. The reasons given for the request were the growth of the place, the accumulation of wealth and the fact that the city had been subjected to piratical attacks. A wall was eventually built and it was three miles in circumference, twenty-four feet high, and fitted with thirty arrow towers and 3,600 parapets.

In dealing with the customs of the people the speaker went on to show how they were continually on the search for omens and how the happenings of every day were watched as prognostications. He also dealt with the customs and the keeping of the names of famous men and women in the history and the speaker remarked that there was much more to be found therein, including full accounts of the waterways, buildings, streets, bridges, temples and manufactures of the country.

The Chairman, taking part in a short discussion which followed, drew attention to the difference of the people of Shanghai from those who lived on the Canton delta and ventured the opinion that, while the Shanghai people were quiet and law abiding, the Cantonese were entirely the opposite and he thought it possible that the fact of the existence of slavery in Shanghai had had a great effect upon the character of the people. There had been slavery amongst the Cantonese also, but not of them, and they still seemed to have the characteristics of a more dominant race.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Parker concluded the meeting.

SHANGHAI WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A SURVEY OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

When the history of this war comes to be written, no small space will be wanted to describe the work done by those, who, for various

reasons, cannot fight but have spent much time, thought and energy in trying to lighten the lot and relieve the responsibilities of those who have come to grips with the enemy.

Patriotic League of Britons.

"Certainly Shanghai has shown the way to all the rest of the world. You have every reason to be proud of your efforts," was written by a joint hon. secretary of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, to the local Branch. Shanghai had gone well to the front £219:1:00, Tls. 58,333 and \$54,704.44 were the amounts subscribed and, of this, £11,219:1:0 has been sent home.

While the provision of seaplanes, to which this money was devoted, is somewhat hard to associate with the better meanings of charity, it at least has the merit of showing that private effort is not wanting to supplement the safeguards of our men provided, as in duty bound, by Government.

The same remark applies to the Overseas Aircraft Fund, to which Shanghai has already sent £8,629:18:0. This has been represented at the front by three machines costing £1,500, £1,500 and £2,250 respectively, while the organization at home holds £1,379:18:0 to the credit of "Shanghai Britons' No. 2" aeroplane, which it is to be hoped, will be another battle machine. To this end another £800 is required, of which already about £200 is promised.

Recognition of the great part played by heroic Belgium was not wanting from the first time that the lists of the Belgian Relief Fund were opened. In less than two months Tls. 15,358.38 had been given, and that sum has been steadily augmented, until by December 29 of last year, Tls. 30,270.27 had been subscribed. In addition to this \$15,000 were raised by a garden fête, on the occasion of King Albert's feast, the resident Belgians gave \$1,000, an anonymous contribution for the Queen's Hospital amounted to Frs. 1,000, while the Kiukiang Branch of the British Women's Work Association gave \$521.33 to the Belgian Red Cross.

If the Shanghai public were to be taken to task over any particular funds it would surely be those in aid of the Italian soldiers and sailors, whose needs do not appear to have been as thoroughly appreciated as they deserve. The Italian War Relief Fund received Lire 1,000, Tls. 425 and \$3,771, the Soldiers' Furs Fund \$1,280, and the Italian Sailors' Fund \$250, and two cases of Christmas presents for the men in the naval hospitals at Venice and Naples. As urging the claims of the Italian Funds it would seem desirable to point out to what good effect the Furs Fund was spent in Shanghai. Kidskin

crosses numbering 995 and 205 dressed goatskins were purchased for the \$1,280 and despatched c.i.f. to Genoa.

As its name implies the Irish Tobacco Fund was started to provide tobacco and cigarettes for Irish regiments on the various fronts. The total amount collected is \$3,500, of which £300 has already been remitted to the "Weekly Dispatch," whose system of distribution has been used. Some two hundred postcards have been received from the front, expressing their thanks for the gifts and saying how much they appreciate being remembered by their fellow countrymen in China.

The total is small compared with that of other funds, and the same remark might, with equal justice, be applied to the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund. The Overseas Club Tobacco Fund has received \$2,873.74 and has, up to the present, remitted £200 home.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN CHINA.

THE LESTER AND OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS.

By Professor Middleton Smith, M. Sc.

The mail has just brought the "North-China Daily News" to the colony of Hongkong. The issue of January 29 is of great interest to those who believe in the advantages of higher education for Chinese students. The most pleasing paragraph, which was quickly marked in the copy in the Students' Union Common-Room of the Hongkong University, occurs in the annual report of the work at Medhurst College. The Rev. E. J. Malpas said:

"They would all rejoice with him on hearing that a scholarship for the University of Hongkong had been presented to the College, of the value of \$500 per annum by the great generosity of Mr. Henry Lester, to be known as the 'Lester Scholarship.' It would be open for competition to the students, the exact terms being announced later. This was the first scholarship for a British University that they had, and they hoped that it would be the forerunner of many others."

The Lester Scholarship is valuable, not so much because it provides \$500 a year for an old student of Medhurst College, important as that is. It is a tangible expression of the deep interest in University education of far-sighted men in Shanghai. It was fitting, and indeed of good omen, that the public announcement was made by the Rev. E. J. Malpas, for there is a firm impression in the mind of the writer, and some of his colleagues, that the headmaster of Medhurst College means to assist, in every way possible, in the development of University education in China.

The Broad Easy Staircase.

It was not an altogether unexpected pleasure to read the interesting comments of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez on this subject. He is well known in Hongkong, and his speeches are always worth reading. In the report of this speech day, the announcement was made that Sir Havilland presided, and that fact impressed itself on the mind before the news of the new scholarship. Of course every man selects the profession which he likes best; or, if by some mischance he does not like it, he changes to something more congenial, if he is sensible. His marked success, in grappling with the technicalities of the law, proves that Sir Havilland chose his life work and is happy in it. His great experience with human nature entitles him to give advice. His remarks on this speech day contain the words of wisdom which might be expected. In some of the Chinese houses one visits there are extracts, or scrolls, from the classics. It is to be hoped that some of the students of Medhurst College will translate into Chinese the practical advice of Sir Havilland. If they do so we may find, on the scrolls, some Chinese characters which will be translated as follows:—

"Learn, not only how to do things, but how to give oneself for the good of the family, then for the town, then for the province, the country, and lastly for the whole world."

And again,
"Think not only of the dollar; there are other things as well. Dollars will come to those who work properly."

These are sentiments which commend themselves to everyone who hears or reads them; but they are so often overlooked, or forgotten, in China. It is well for us all to be frequently reminded of them.

Two days after Sir Havilland had said these things in Shanghai, Sir Henry May told the scholars of Queen's College, Hongkong, that the great bar to progress in China lies in the conceit of the Chinese themselves. His remarks have been criticized, but there was, as usual, sound common sense in what he said. He probably meant that it was the innate pride of the governing class, and their ignorance of the world in which they live, due to the so-called "glorious isolation" of the past, which has led to the incapacity and weakness of the Government of the country during the last four or five decades.

Thoughtful people believe that improved facilities for Western education, and better means of communication, in the country itself, will at any rate remove that ignorance of the ways of other races which is deplored by all true friends of China. It is because the Lester Scholarship will allow pupils from the Medhurst College to have the benefit of education at a British University that it is a particularly noteworthy event.

The President's Scholarship.

There are other scholarships, tenable at the Hongkong University, open to the boys from the schools at Shanghai. For British subjects there are the King Edward Scholarships, and for Chinese subjects, those founded by the President. These are awarded on the results of the Hongkong University Matriculation examination, held in July. It is now possible to sit for this examination in Shanghai, and no doubt the headmasters of the local schools are able to supply full particulars. In case possible candidates in other parts of China have any difficulty, they are advised to write to the Registrar, Hongkong University, for the regulations and conditions of the scholarships. It is noticeable that several of the King Edward scholars, now resident in the University, come from the Straits Settlements.

Some of the Provincial Governments of China have instituted scholarships. Thus students are enabled to come from Yunnan, Chihli, Canton and Hupeh. If, in the course of time, each of the eighteen provinces sends, say, twenty scholars to Hongkong, the future leaders of industrial development in these provinces will at least know something about other parts of their own country. They will also meet students from the Straits, Hongkong, and, we hope, many from Shanghai.

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, when he addressed the boys at the Public School for Chinese, on the day that Mr. Lester's scholarship was announced, very kindly referred to the work being done at the Hongkong University. Mr. Pearce mentioned that two pupils from this excellent school have passed on to the University. It is early days to speak of their prospects, but there can be no doubt that they have been well trained. Mr. Pearce practically invited some public-spirited men in Shanghai to establish a scholarship for boys of this school. It is generally believed that the boys of the Public School for Chinese are not able to meet the expenses of a University education, and it is to be hoped that they will have opportunities for winning scholarships.

Chinese Appreciation.

It must be confessed that when, about five years ago, Sir Frederick Lugard first suggested the Hongkong University, many people thought that a centre of learning of the standard of the Provincial Universities of England, was quite impossible. The early records of Committee meetings, etc., held in connexion with the scheme, prove that quite clearly.

They are of especial interest to the writer, for the following reason. Sixteen years ago he was an engineer in a large works in Birmingham.

ham, testing engines, some of which came out to China. Suddenly the most forceful personality in Great Britain at that time, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, suggested the idea of a University for his own city. The pessimists saw difficulties. The optimist set to work. In quite a short time Mr. Chamberlain received promises of half a million pounds sterling towards the endowment fund. Birmingham became the first of the new English provincial Universities. Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and other places have followed the example of the Midland city. Mr. Chamberlain carried his scheme to a success, because the people in the Midlands believed that it would greatly benefit the district. The Municipal Council of Birmingham contribute some thousands of pounds—speaking from memory the writer believes it is actually £16,000—per annum.

Chinese, all over the world, subscribed a million dollars to the original endowment fund of the Hongkong University. Since then they have liberally shown their appreciation of the work being done. And yet so quickly has the infant grown, that there is still a need for further sustenance. There are many developments possible, but perhaps the most obvious is the establishment of a school of mining. At present the only technical instruction given is in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering. In those three branches the work is precisely the same as that done in the London University. There are many experimental laboratories and most costly equipment. The time will come when there will be similar facilities for mining and applied chemistry. For many years it has been common knowledge that untold wealth lies buried under the earth in China. The dog-in-the-manger policy of keeping out the foreigner in the development of the mines will only disappear when the Chinese themselves have been educated into a knowledge of the technical difficulties of mining. When the Taikoo firms gave £40,000 to the Hongkong University, the engineering department became a possibility. When some far-sighted friend of China gives a similar sum for the establishment of a school of mining it will indeed be good news.

Athletics and Social Intercourse.

At present students in the University take up work in the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering or Art. Especially valuable are the courses in the latter faculty, which deal with economics. There are rather more than two hundred students who have matriculated in the University. They are residential. They have a student's Union, which includes all social and athletic clubs. There is quite a good athletic ground controlled by the

Union. The team does well at cricket, playing the leading local European clubs. An undergraduate appeared in the final round of the Hongkong tennis tournament last year. Although Green beat him, and so won the local championship, we may expect that either Nei Wing-lik or Ng Sze-kuong will secure the championship before or after graduation.

Many of the students play football, volley ball, and learn swimming, while billiards is a popular game. The advantages of the lessons in cooperation and discipline of such sports cannot be over-estimated. There are various men in Hongkong who have greatly assisted those of us at the University who firmly believe in the adage about a sound body for a sound mind.

It seems right and proper that the people of Shanghai should know what is being done at the University in which they have already displayed so great an interest. Some of the most important residents have visited this new centre of learning. In time there will be, we hope and believe, similar institutions in all parts of China. That time is not yet. For the present every endeavour should be made to improve and develop the existing institutions. It is only the opinion of an individual, but from experience in three other similar institutions the writer believes that the Hongkong University could be made to accommodate more than a thousand students.

Nothing must be done to lower the standard of the Degree. In that matter both the Senate and the Council of the University are determined. As evidence that the standard is maintained it may be mentioned that our only graduates, who are all medical students, are allowed to practise in London, if they so desire. All those who control the work of the University are determined that Hongkong must maintain the traditions of the other British Universities. It is most encouraging to know that, not only in Hongkong and Canton are the opportunities offered by the University appreciated, but also in the Straits Settlements, Shanghai and Peking. Scholarships and endowments are indeed practical proof of sympathy with the cause of higher education in China. It is

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becoming more apparent that it is better to bring technical and other advanced instruction to China than to send the young men of the country abroad at a most impressionable age.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

THE RULES OF SEQUESTRATION.

The following has been courteously communicated to us by the French Consulate General.

..

The German Government has deliberately spread various false tales about the proceedings of the French authorities towards the property of Germans and Austrians in France. It pretends that the measures taken by the said authorities are unjustified and lead, in fact, to spoliation. The documents relative to the sequestration of Austro-German property in France prove, on the contrary, that the powers of the sequestrators do not differ in any way from any ordinary sequestration, such powers being limited and never permitting the disposal of the whole property, whereas the compulsory administration of French property located in Germany admits of almost unlimited latitude.

The Original Decree.

The starting point of the measures taken as regards the property of Austro-Germans in France, was the decree of September 27, 1914.

That decree contains three principal stipulations:—

A. Prohibition of commerce between German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, on the one hand, and French citizens, on the other hand.

B. Declaration of nullity of any act or contract made with subjects of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, from August 4 for Germany and from August 13 for Austro-Hungary.

C. Interdiction against executing, for the benefit of the same subjects, pecuniary or other obligations resulting from any act or contract passed prior to the above dates.

These interdictions and nullities are decreed by virtue of the principle of the nullity of acts contrary to public order.

The conditions of sequestrations have been regulated by different circulars, all of which lay a stress on the conservative and provisional character of the duties of the sequestrators. A circular of November 3, 1914, lays it down as a principle that if these sequestrators are qualified to carry out acts of administration, it is solely for the purpose of receiving sums depending on the capital in their charge; as a general rule, they cannot act beyond that, and normally the sequestration has, in

consequence, to stop the operations of the firm to which said sequestration is applied.

Conditions of Working.

The circular admits, however, that some of these establishments may be maintained in activity when the national interest is at stake. The same rule applies where the products of the concern may be utilized in the interest of the army, or where they are indispensable to French industry, and where the interests of French labour and creditors require it.

However, any prolongation of the working of German and Austro-Hungarian firms must be expressly ordered by special decision of the President of the Civil Court and maintained in strictly prescribed limits; and the supervision exerted by the President of Civil Courts and upon the sequestrators and the prosecuting magistrates is particularly strict.

Control of the sequestrators has been assured in all its details by a circular of November 4, which directs the Presidents of Civil Courts and prosecuting magistrates, to follow step by step the operations of the sequestrators, and to see that their administration be as economical as possible.

A circular of November 14, 1914, specifies that the duty of the sequestrators is essentially one of protection, when the continuation of the enterprise has not been expressly authorized.

Unlimited Powers in Germany.

The regulations to which foreign property is subjected in Germany are far more severe than in France.

According to the decree of November 26, 1914, all French owners of property in Germany have been dispossessed of their property, the administration of which has been entrusted to administrators appointed by the Government. In France, on the contrary, the powers of the sequestrators are very limited, and a pure administration is ordered only in exceptional cases.

The German law does not submit the administrators to any control; as soon as they have got their official appointment, they are free to administer, as they like, the property entrusted to them. A most serious point is that their responsibility has been still more out down by the decree of June 24, 1915: according to the said law, a Frenchman will not have the right to sue the administrator of his property for damages in case of bad administration, unless there has been guilty carelessness on the part of the said administrator, and unless the plaintiff is explicitly authorised by the Government authorities to proceed against him.

Whereas in France the prosecuting magistrates and the Courts are to work in common to order, appoint, and control the sequestrators, the German judicial authorities have no say in the administration of French property, so that the guarantee resulting from a judicial control does not exist at all.

"Germanising" French Employees.

In France, the President of the Court, the officer of the "Domaine" and the prosecuting magistrates exert a strict and constant control; on the other hand, in Germany, the state of dependence of the sequestrator towards the purely administrative authorities results in this, that control, if there is any, is exerted only from a political point of view. In particular, as regards French property in Alsace-Lorraine, the sequestrators do not content themselves only with managing the interests which are entrusted to them, but, in obedience to orders from their superiors, strive to "Germanize" as thoroughly as possible, all workers and employees under their orders. Furthermore, it has frequently happened that they have previously confiscated large bank deposits belonging to the persons whose property they are entrusted with, in order to invest the money in the German Government's war loans.

It is thus manifest that, contrary to what happens in Germany, the sequestration of Austro-German property in France neither has, nor can have, in any way, the character of a spoliation measure; it is not based on any idea of confiscation, and far from aiming directly or indirectly at a dispossession, it must always conserve the property, in conformity with the intentions of the Government.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAVAL SUPREMACY.

This article has been translated from the Russian Press, and was specially written for dissemination in Russia by Archibald Hurd, the well-known naval critic.

At the actual moment, when the supremacy of the Allied Fleets has conclusively predetermined the course of the war on land in favour of the Allies, the question of the huge role which fell to the British fleet in this present war presents an interest easily understandable. As a matter of fact what way would the war have gone, had not Britain's war fleet participated? As everyone knows the Germans had so outstripped all the other European Powers in the construction of battle fleets that on the outbreak of war they, backed by Austro-Hungary, could cherish the absolute certainty of supremacy on the seas, had the British Fleet refrained from action.

Both our enemies had at their disposal a remarkable preponderance in ready-

manned ships of all classes over France and Russia, and it is patent to everybody that had Great Britain not entered the war, the North Sea would not have been blockaded, which would have meant that the Germans at trifling risk could have transported their troops to any point on the French littoral. A German army could have been marshalled at Hamburg or Emden, and at the very beginning of the war disembarked anywhere on the French coast, where it could have struck at either the rear or the flank of the French Army.

The naval preponderance of the Germans would have left the French General Staff in ignorance of the point of disembarkation of the German Expeditionary Force. The French Fleet, threatened by the Austro-Hungarian Fleet, would have been tied up in the Mediterranean, and the German Fleet with its numerical superiority could have easily dominated the North Sea and the Channel.

A German Dream.

There is every foundation to believe that the Germans cherished the hope of invading France from the sea. From reports to hand, they had transports and a landing force in readiness, on the supposition that the British people, believing themselves secure in their islands, would conclude that this war was no concern of theirs.

But that was not all. The Germans, besides the blow from their expeditionary forces, would have been enabled to close down the whole maritime trade of France. Think for a moment what that would have meant. Not a single trading vessel could have entered or left a French port during the war, except by running the blockade of enemy guard ships, cruisers, sea-going destroyers and submarines. And yet again, that was not all. On the ocean routes France and Russia had no men-of-war of great military value, whilst Germany was furnished with some of the largest, most powerful and swiftest of her cruisers. What would have been the fate of the French mercantile fleet had not Great Britain intervened? The value of the mercantile marine of France was incalculable. A menace would have hung over about 16,000 sailing ships and 2,000 steamships, and equally over their freights. One can judge of the fate of many of them by the exploits of the Emden and Königsberg, and other enemy cruisers before they were eventually destroyed. A similar fate would have overtaken the ships of Russia's mercantile marine.

How Long Will it Last?

Let us pass now to the question of the duration of the war. How long would it have lasted without the participation of Great Britain? Judging by all the probabilities and problems of the war, both France, and Russia would have been subjected to a state of siege. Such a circumstance would have adversely affected their military and economical power. They would have been deprived of the possibility of importing provisions, raw products and munitions of war. Thus the Germans and not the Allies would have enjoyed the benefits of neutral markets, obtained raw material, etc., and the flotation of loans. On the North American Continent alone, lived and are living about 20,000,000 Germans, and masses of soldiers could have reached the Central Powers for replenishing the ranks. Life in Germany would have gone on nearly exactly under the same conditions as in times of peace.

The population of the German Empire threw themselves enthusiastically into the war, for they relied, even if Italy were to join Russia and France, that they could yet profitably make use of all the maritime routes, the possession of which was in their opinion essential. Were these calculations ill founded? In one respect, yes. The Germans were convinced that the British Fleet would not take part in the war. They were mistaken, and this single mistake in estimation of national character has been decisive, and has, in all probability, cost the Germans the victory that they so confidently counted their own on August 2, 1914; and why?

When war broke out the ratio of the strength of the British Fleet to that of the German was approximately two to one. The whole conditions on the sea were reversed in the twinkling of an eye. German hopes were doomed to failure once their calculations on the passivity of the British Fleet were found to be baseless.

The political destinies of the world have always been predetermined by supremacy on the Sea. The Battle of Waterloo, in the words of a famous French historian was won by the ships of Admiral Nelson. The German Emperor while reading Admiral Mahan's famous book decided on the acquisition of a powerful fleet. He thoroughly assimilated the ideas therein expressed, and understood that from the days of Xerxes and Themistocles that fleets have always decided the destinies of great empires. Without dominion on the seas, dominion on land can be absolutely paralysed, and under modern economical conditions it is feasible to exhaust both the military and alimentary resources of a country.

In the present war, the British Fleet which is doubly superior in strength to the German, with the aid of the admirably equipped fleets of Russia, France and Italy, has plucked the palm of victory from the hands of Germany, for it has debarred her from the seas.

Who Rules the Sea Rules the World.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the great English sailor and Imperialist, once said "He who rules the seas, rules trade, and he who rules the world's trade, rules the world's riches, and consequently the world itself." The German Emperor firmly believed in the correctness of this view, as one of the greatest of political and economical maxims. Thanks to the British Fleet, he has now seen the reverse side of the picture. Germany, only disposing of an army, and being debarred from the seas, is doomed to certain defeat. William II has seen how the ships of his mercantile marine, second only in tonnage to the British, have been either destroyed, or forced to seek refuge in neutral ports. He has seen how German trade has perished, and how his colonies have nearly all been wrested from him. From the outset of war, thanks to the success of victorious naval power, Germany bleeding white, surely but slowly, is nearing her end, as she is deprived of all ways and means for the support of her existence. Germany is imprisoned by the British Naval forces, and meanwhile those of France and Italy have placed Austria and Turkey in the same sorry position.

The Allies command the seas and enjoy all the benefits derived thereby, as if their enemies' fleet never existed. They, and not the Germans, are enabled to transport troops wherever and when they will. They, and not the Germans, possess an open road to the great neutral markets.

They, and not the Germans, are in a position to despatch their trading vessels wherever they like, and finally Britain by her naval might, has given that overwhelming superiority in strength on the seas, that has rendered null and void three milliards of marks (£300,000,000) expended by the Germans during the last fifteen years on the development of their naval forces, and has finally dissipated the arrogant Prussian dream of world dominion.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

SHANGHAI MARKETS.

Piece Goods.

Feb. 11.

There were no piece goods auctions this week, but if one may judge from the tone of the outside markets, prices at next week's auctions will be much advanced over the closing before the holidays. Some 1,500 packages were reported sold outside during the week which was less than usual, but the market was very strong, dealers holding stocks for higher prices. Greys advanced two mace and whites up to four mace. Fancy goods brought fancy prices, velvets being reported advanced as much as twenty per cent. Coloured goods, of course, continue to soar upward, and stocks held in outside markets are small.

The dealers, who went to their homes in the country during the week before the Chinese New Year, have not yet returned, and the importers report that they have seen very few dealers during the week. This is taken as a good sign, as, were the outlook not all well and bright in this market, the dealers would have hurried back to Shanghai. They are expected to begin to come in next week, but the real position will not be known until the following week when it is expected that the auctions will be fully attended.

Stocks held in the interior are small, and it is more than probable that the dealers in their travels to and from home have not made the trip entirely a holiday one, but that they have been taking orders which will be placed in this market during the next fortnight. More business is expected from the north, from Tientsin and Tsinanfu, than from the Hankow direction, as things are at a standstill in Hunan owing to the southward movement of troops. The feeling among the Shanghai dealers seems to be that the Peking Government have the Yunnan situation well under control and confidence seems to be reflected in the local trade. In other words, it does not seem to be thought, locally at least, that the present uprising will assume any countrywide proportions.

Prices of cased goods are higher than ever before and with every probability of still advancing prices, as the manufacturing and shipping difficulties seem bound to become worse rather than improve, and the dealers realize this position as well as the importers. Shanghai prices remain considerably lower than present Home prices, and equalization is looked for as stocks here are shortened and arrivals become less. Clothes are a necessity and the Chinese dealer will pay any price for stuff that he has sale for, especially when he knows an article is getting scarce and harder to get. It seems inevitable that prices in China must be advanced to the Home level ultimately.

Piece goods dealers have not had such a prosperous year in recent times, and no year-end failures were reported, which is an unusual thing to record. Even the brokers closed their accounts showing profits ranging from Tls. 45,000 down, and the broker who did not clear Tls. 10,000 was a small one indeed. There were two or three failures last Spring, dealers who cleared out because they were unable to hold on. Had they been able to stick it out until the end of the year they could have made fortunes, as it was in the last part of the year that the profits were made.

The large profits made in aniline dyes have been noted in this column on one or two occasions, and in this connexion the writer has heard of but one small failure among those who have handled this German product, the prices of which, for some colours, have advanced 400 per cent. since the war. This failure was caused by an absconder who was given, it is said, Tls. 20,000 to settle an account a few days before the New Year. Instead of paying the bill it is alleged that he pocketed the cash and cleared out, causing his employer to fail.

Local Cotton.

The local cotton market is steady to firm, but quiet. Very little business has been done since the holidays in the face of an effort made to put up prices more in accord with the advance in the Home markets. Stocks in the interior are short and the probabilities are that a much larger trading would have been done if it were not for the reports of disturbance in the southern provinces. Local spinners are reported to be holding ample stocks and in consequence prices are expected to hold firm, and no great activity is predicted for the immediate future.

Tungchow is quoted at Tls. 24 to Tls. 24.40 and ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 23, an advance of about Tls. 0.40.

Yarn.

After the holidays the market opened fairly active and compli-

mentary sales were made amounting to 3/4000 bales. This is below the average for this time of the year, but is due to troubles in connexion with the Monarchical movement. The country and local merchants hold very small stocks and are expected to buy more freely in the near future, when confidence is restored.

The market is steady, with prices from a half tael to a tael advance since the Chinese New Year. The Bombay market is reported as firmer and steady. Shanghai prices are about two taels below those of the supplying markets.

Osaka Sampin quotations, as wired by the Japan agents of Messrs. Tata are as follows, (in Yen): February 124.90: March 125.70: April 126.40: May 127.30: June 128.00: July 129.00.

Gunnies.

The Calcutta market has advanced again for all positions this year and continues strong. Some business has been done in spot goods at an advance of about five per cent. on the rate ruling before the holidays, but nevertheless local rates are still below Calcutta by about ten per cent. Heavy blue 2½ lb. Rs. 45½ for July-September. Freight is still scarce.

Feb. 12.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION.

"Grenier's Rubber News", published at Kuala Lumpur, supplies some interesting figures of the estimated production and consumption of rubber for the year 1915, as follows:

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION:

	Tons.
Plantation	130,000
South America	30,000
Africa and other places	10,000
Total	Tons 170,000

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION:

	Tons.
United States and Canada	105,000
United Kingdom	20,000
Russia	7,000
France ..	12,000

Italy and Spain	7,500
Netherlands	1,000
Norway and Sweden	1,500
Japan	2,000
Australia	2,000

Total Tons 168,000

In the above estimate of consumption for 1915, no allowance is made for Germany, Austria, Belgium, etc. The conclusion of peace will, in all probability, result in such demand from enemy countries that a shortage of rubber may be probable. As an example of the great increase in the consumption of rubber it may be noted that for the eight months ended with August, 1915, the net imports into the United States were 64,300 tons, against 39,800 tons for the same period of 1914. At the present rate of consumption the United States will account for an amount practically equal to the entire plantation production for 1916.

Feb. 14.

KAILAN COAL OUTPUT.

The local agent of the Kailan Mining Administration reports that the output from the company's mines for the week ended February 5 was nil (Chinese New Year), and that the sales during the same period were 27,768 tons.

CEYLON RUBBER EXPORTS.

The total exports of rubber in 1915 were 45,143,735 lb. against 36,235,114 lb. in the previous year, representing an increase of 8,908,621 lb. As is natural in the circumstances, the United Kingdom was again the biggest buyer, absorbing more than half the Island's total output. The exports to America amounted to 18,389,681 lb., or an increase over 1914 of 9,213,690 lb.

The restrictions on exports in 1915 considerably reduced the distributing centres, the only foreign countries to be served in addition to the United States being Russia (which took 332,200 lb. against 105,212 lb.), France (674,162 lb. against 320,152), and Japan (264,901 against 284,506 lb.).

Feb. 15.

PIECE GOODS.

The Kungping piece goods auction yesterday, which was the first auction held since the middle of January, had a large attendance and the bidding was described as "extraordinary." The auction was not a large one, some 400 packages being put up, but the competition was keen, and it is thought that the result of this first auction since the Chinese New Year will have a good effect on the outside markets, as it is customary for the dealers to wire reports of the first auction to the interior.

Prices generally have appreciated during the three weeks' interval. The better grades of velvets are up four, five, and six candareens, with a favourite chop reported held in dealer's hands at seven. Greys were not advanced so much as anticipated, light weights being up a mace, and heavy weights advanced nearly two mace on the average. White shirtings show an advance of five per cent. on the average. Black Italians are up from five mace to as high as Tls. 1.50 for certain grades. Venetians are up three and four candareens and other fancies showed very substantial advance.

GOLD MINING IN KOREA.

The following record of gold mined by the Seoul Mining Co., whose mines are at Suan, has been received:—

Results for January, 1916:—Ore crushed, 18,745 tons.

	Yen.
Value bullion recovered	167,477
Value concentrates recovered	155,631

Total Receipts Yen 323,108

	Yen.
Operating costs (Approximate)...	100,000.
Operating earnings (Approximate)...	223,108

The following tables give the result of working from September to December, 1915:—

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A BRITISH COMPANY.

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 9,324,124.87.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA.

POLICIES FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

Reduction of Premiums for Home Residence.

HEAD OFFICE : SHANGHAI

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SEPTEMBER.	
Total operating receipts	G.\$ 53,912
Less operating costs	27,500
Nett operating earnings	G.\$ 31,412
OCTOBER.	
Total operating receipts, Suan mine	G.\$ 48,959
Total operating receipts, Tul mi chung mine	19,300
Less operating costs (approximate)	68,259
Nett operating receipts	G.\$ 23,259
NOVEMBER.	
Total operating receipts, Suan mine	G.\$ 59,095
Total operating receipts, Tul mi chung mine	28,955
Less operating costs (approximate)	88,050
Nett operating earnings	G.\$ 33,050
DECEMBER.	
Total operating receipts, Suan mine	G.\$ 100,434
Total operating receipts, Tul mi chung mine	22,550
Less operating costs (approximate)	123,984
Nett operating earnings	G.\$ 57,984

RATES AND PRICES.

Reuter's Service.

London, Feb. 15.

The following are to-day's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for account	58½
Bar Silver, spot	26 13-16
Egyptian Cotton brown	11.95
Scinde and Benal Cotton	8d.
Mid-American Cotton	8.00
Plantation Rubber Mar (Done)	3/7½
Deliveries China Silk	bales 60
do. Canton Silk	" 39
do. Japan Silk	" 20
Tone of tea market: steady.	

METAL MARKET.

Reuter's Service.

London, Feb. 15.

The following are to-day's prices:

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	108 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90%	
Copper f.o.b.	136 10 0
Soft Lead Spanish f.o.b.	32 2 6
Standard Tin (cash)	182 10 0
Standard Tin (3 months)	182 10 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	94 10 0

LOCAL COTTON.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's weekly cotton circular, issued to-day, will say:—

Since my last report was issued there has been no decided change in the fundametal conditions of the market and a small business is reported in China cotton with some of our local mills. At the close the market presented for the greater

part a steady appearance. The yarn situation, I am pleased to say, shows a slight improvement, and with a little more inquiry from the leading centres will no doubt infuse some life in the textile trade. Local consumers are reported to have sufficient cotton on hand to meet immediate requirements, and are keeping aloof pending a decided improvement in the price of their spinings.

Arrivals of cotton are next to nothing, being only 30 to 40 bales of Shanghai cotton. Stocks of Tungchow on hand are about 20,000 bales, out of which some 8,000 bales are of inferior quality.

A small business is reported to have been done in high grades of Indian cotton for March-April-May shipments, and from latest advices from India we are given to understand that the market there is quite firm, as Japan has been buying quite heavily.

Our market therefore will be governed more or less by the yarn situation from day to day, together with mill takings and would advise buying on every break. Tone of the market, steady.

Feb. 18.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Feb. 17.

Sovereigns—Bank's buying rate	@ 2/7½ = Tls. 7.65
	@ 72.7 = \$10.52
Mexican Dollars...market rate	Tls. 72.50
Bar Silver 26½	
Copper Cash	1,915 per tael
Native Interest	00
Peking Bar @ 390	

SHANGHAI GOLD EXCHANGE—

	Opening	Closing
Feb. 17.	Tls. 387.50	Tls. 386.75

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver 26½	
Bank rate of discount, 5%	
Paris on London, Fr.	28.09
New York on London, T. T.	476½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY.

£1 @ 2/7½	£1 = Hk. Tls. 6.80
Francs „ 367 Hk. Tls. 1 =	Francs 4.09
Marks „ „	1 = Marks 3.07
Gold \$ „ 62½	Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.43
Yen „ 80 Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen 1.39
Rupees „ 15	1 = Rupees 2.21
Roubles „ 210½	1 = Roubles 2.35
Mex. \$ „ 1.50	1 = Mex. \$1.50
* No quotation.	

The opening quotations at the Bank yesterday were as follows:—

ON LONDON—Bank Rate—	7 Tael.
Tel. Transfer	2s. 7½d.
Demand	2s. 7½d.
Credit 4 m/s.	2s. 8½d.
Credit 6 m/s.	2s. 8½d.
Decy. Bills, 4 m/s.	2s. 8½d.
Decy. Bills, 6 m/s.	2s. 8½d.

ON NEW YORK—

Demand	62½
Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s.	64½

ON PARIS—	
Demand	364½
Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s.	382½
ON CALCUTTA—	
Demand	194½
ON BOMBAY—	
Demand	194½
ON HONGKONG—	
Bank Demand	74½
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Bank Demand	80½

The following were the rates of exchange of the Bank of China (Shanghai branch) yesterday:—

Mexican Dollars	72.4875
Chinese Dollars	72.425

Demand rate on:—

Peking	105½
Tientsin	105½
Newchwang	81½
Hankow	103½
Chungking	109
Nanchang	72½
Foochow	96½
Amoy	71½
Swatow	97½
Canton, Payable in small (Silver) Coins	63
Canton, Payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton.	72½
Canton, Payable in Canton (997) Taels	87½

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

The following are the London rubber market reports for the week, for plantation first latex:

Feb. Spot.	April-June. Tendency.
11 3/5½ Paid	3/5½ Paid Irregular.
12 3/5½ Paid	3/5½ Paid Steadier.
14 3/5 to 3/6	3/6½ to 3/6½ Firm.
15 3/7 Paid	3/7½ Paid Firm.
16 3/6½ Paid	3/6½ Paid Quiet.
17 3/7 Paid	3/7 Paid Firm.
	Quieter.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co. yesterday received the following telegram from their New York agents:—

"Market is lower with a poor undertone. Southern markets show signs of weakening. Quotations:— March 11.69 cents, May 11.92 cents, July 12.10 cents, October 12.19 cents, December 12.32 cents, January 12.38 cents."

SINGAPORE RUBBER

AUCTION.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. yesterday received the following telegraphic advice from their Singapore agents in respect of the Singapore rubber auction of February 16:—

No. 1 smoked sheet \$196 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 9½d. in London

No. 1 crepe \$197 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 9½d. in London.

Market opened very firm but depressed before the close. Closed at an average of \$14.00 lower.

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly freight circular, dated yesterday, says:

The volume of cargo offering to Europe and to America does not tend to diminish in spite of the high rates of freight ruling, but tonnage to Europe is getting scarcer than ever owing to Government requisitions in consequence of which, and coupled with the fact that some of the lines are sending their steamers round the Cape of Good Hope, the tendency is for rates to advance still further, in fact, they have already done so to America via Pacific and to New York via Suez Conference steamers.

Coastwise:—Our forecast of a month ago has been amply fulfilled and the rise in rates in all directions can only be called "phenomenal." Tonnage is exceedingly scarce and is likely to become more so in the near future, as we understand six well-known Norwegian coasters have recently changed hands and are proceeding home shortly.

For London and the Continent:—Sailings of cargo boats to the Continent are practically suspended now and the next boats to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

London str. Hitachi Maru, February 20.

London str. Knight Companion February 22.

Liverpool str. Pingsuey, February 28.

London str. Glenstrae, March 5.

For New York via Cape:—The loading on this berth has been rather upset of late owing to the vessels being delayed at Vladivostok, but the following are the next sailings:—

Str. St. Patrick to sail on February 24, str. Indrasamha about February 29 and str. City of Baroda about March 3,—so far, no boat has been declared to follow.

COAL.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly coal circular, issued yesterday, says:

Japan Coal:—Since last writing about a month ago the market in Japan has advanced very rapidly owing to the greatly increased activity which has taken place in the several industries in Japan, on land and sea and the freight market having gone up so phenomenally (at present shipowners are holding out for Y. 3.00 a ton from Japan to this!) prices have advanced to such an extent as to make business next to impossible.

In Shanghai there has been no actual business done recently on account of the Chinese New Year holidays, but the market remains very active and prices are firm.

Fushun Coal:—Very short supplies.

Kailan Coal:—Deliveries are being maintained under contract which monopolizes all available tonnage. Any prospective buyers will be forced to pay a big advance on recent prices.

The total arrivals from all sources for the month were 136,390 tons.

LANGKAT OIL OUTPUT.

Feb. 10	152 tons.
Feb. 11	152 tons.
Feb. 12	143 tons.
Feb. 13	149 tons.
Feb. 14	210 tons.
Feb. 15	211 tons.
Feb. 16	204 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 432.)

PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM IN FRANCE.

London, Feb. 15.

The report of the mission sent to France by the Ministry of Munitions ascribes the enormous increase in output in France to the fact that the one idea animating all men and women alike is to win the war. This spirit has prevented labour difficulties. Trade union restrictions are non-existent and the enterprise and energy of the employers are beyond praise.

In a word, the increase in the production of munitions is due to one cause only, patriotic enthusiasm.

The report emphasizes the success of female labour.

EXHORTATION TO MINERS.

London, Feb. 14.

The Northumberland Miners' Association has issued a circular to its members urging them to work very regularly, pointing out that the economic factor will be the greatest in the war.

SOME POST-BELLUM PROBLEMS.

London, Feb. 15.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, interviewed on the subject of the problems likely to arise after the war, said that the Parliamentary system would have to undergo a change. Apart from gratitude to the Dominions and their enormous sacrifices for the Motherland, there would be a greater desire for closer association and they must have fuller recognition and adequate representation on our Councils.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, will attend a conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the 29th which will be held in London to discuss trade problems likely to arise after the war; 120 resolutions will be submitted by various Chambers.

The principal one declares that the strength of the nation lies in its

power to produce its requirements from its own soil and factories. Others urge the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce. Fourteen resolutions refer to reciprocal trading and tariffs within the Empire and between the Empire and its Allies.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has rejected the proposal made by the directors favouring an adherence to the policy of free-trade and resisting proposals for protection.

Speakers at the meeting emphasized that German trade must be excluded and restricted after the war.

RESULTS OF THE ROME MEETING.

CLOSE COORDINATION OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

Paris, Feb. 14.

M. Briand, the French Premier, M. Bourgeois, Minister of State, and M. Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary for Munitions, had a triumphal reception in Italy, being the object of the enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstrations of the Roman people.

In the speeches which were exchanged was asserted the will to fight to the end in close union till final and complete victory.

The object of the visit, however, was not to make stronger a union which was already complete, but closely to coordinate the action of the Governments, politically and economically, as has already been done in military matters.

Two results were at once secured: the importation of goods either German or of German origin was forbidden by decree. This measure deals a very hard blow to the already so much restricted economic activity of Germany.

Another result is the participation of Italy in the conference which will very shortly take place in Paris and, bringing together the political and military delegates of the Allies, will really play the part of a Council of Governments.

M. Briand and M. Bourgeois have arrived on their return from Italy.

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

CONFIDENCE OF THE KING AND THE COUNTRY.

London, Feb. 15.

On the reassembling of the House of Commons the Speaker read the King's speech, which was loudly cheered. The King said:—

"The spirit of my Allies and my people, who are united in this conflict by ever strengthening ties of sympathy and understanding, remains steadfast in the resolve to

secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked and unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a Power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honour.

"With proud and grateful confidence I look to the courage, tenacity and resource of my Navy and Army on which we depend, worthily to perform our part in the attainment of this goal."

The King adds: "The House of Commons will be asked to make financial provision for the conduct of the war and only measures will be submitted to Parliament such as will tend to the attainment of our common object."

Mr. J. I. Macpherson (L. Ross and Cromarty) moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, expressing thankfulness that His Majesty had recovered from his mishap at the Front, where the hearts and hopes of so many of his loyal subjects were. (Cheers). He paid a tribute to the strenuous work of Their Majesties and emphasized that 6,000,000 men had voluntarily rallied to the Colours while 1,000,000 older men were in training. (Cheers) He affirmed the splendid spirit of the Empire and expressed very great appreciation of the appointment of General Smuts to the command in East Africa.

Lieut-Colonel F. S. Jackson, (U. Howdenshire) the famous cricketer, who seconded the Address, dwelt on the great sacrifices made by the Dominions. He deprecated reprisals for the Zeppelin raids saying, "Britain couldn't play a dirty game," but urged an effective blockade.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith, gratefully acknowledged that France was providing cemeteries for our fallen. The Government would appoint a committee under the Prince of Wales to assist the French Government in the matter.

He said that, thanks to the assistance of our Italian Allies, the Servians had successfully evacuated Albania and were now refitting.

Mr. Asquith referred to the British and French successes in the Cameroons. He said that the situation in Mesopotamia had materially improved, Gen. Townshend had considerable supplies and there was every ground for hoping that General Aylmer and General Townshend would unite and that anything in the nature of a serious British check might be averted.

He considered that the outstanding feature of the last three months was the growingly intimate relations, coordination, concentration and unity in the direction of control among the Allies.

Mr. Asquith then dwelt on the cordial welcome the French Premier, M. Briand, had received in London and Rome and hoped that

at an early date there would be a general conference of all the Allies in Paris to review all political and strategic questions. "We shall thus effectively counteract the early advantage of our enemies in centralized control."

The Government at Home was taking complete stock of all its resources, both military and financial, in order to contribute during the coming month to a maximum effort in the common cause.

FRIDAY.

GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACKS NEAR YPRES.

Through Renter's Agency.

Paris, Feb. 15.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening reports:—

The day was relatively quiet.

London, Feb. 15.

General Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqué* states:—

Last night, after a heavy bombardment of the whole front of the Ypres salient, south of Hooze the enemy made several infantry attacks and broke into our front trench on a front of 600 yards between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Comines Railway. All their other attacks failed.

Heavy bombardments on both sides continue.

Paris, Feb. 15.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon reports that the French have recaptured part of their advanced elements at Tahure.

A semi-official statement says:—

The Germans are trying hard to exploit the semblance of military successes gained by their local attacks.

The assault in Artois had been long prepared and was preceded by formidable mine explosions, which took months to arrange, and a long bombardment. Nevertheless the Germans merely gained a footing at a few points, from which they were driven out with grenades. Their losses have been entirely disproportionate to the results, amounting to half of the very large number of effectives engaged.

Paris, Feb. 15.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon reports:—We recaptured more ground at Tahure.

London, Feb. 15.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There has been a reciprocal artillery bombardment and heavy grenade fighting during the past twenty-four hours between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Comines Railway. Fighting continues. Otherwise the day has been quiet along the whole British front.

The capture of six hundred yards or our front line trenches reported yesterday was preceded by a heavy bombardment and the explosion of five mines which rendered the

trenches untenable. The attacks were extended over a front of 4,000 yards. Everywhere else they were repulsed, the enemy losing considerably.

The captured trench has frequently changed hands during the past year and hence it is called the "International Trench."

ERZEROUH TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

An official *communiqué* issued to day states:—

After an artillery preparation we stormed another of the Erzeroum forts and took over twenty guns, some munitions and a number of prisoners.

Later.

In the Caucasus seven more of the forts of Erzeroum have been captured.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

The brilliant operations of the Russian Army of the Caucasus have just culminated in the capture of Erzeroum, the only Turkish fortress on this front.

The fate of the fortress was sealed after the capture, on the evening of the 15th, of seven forts composing the first line of the eastern fortifications and two forts guarding the left flank.

The fall of Erzeroum will undoubtedly have an effect not only on the operations in the Caucasus and Asia Minor, but also on the Turkish operations in Europe.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

The forts captured by the Russians at Erzeroum belong to the outer line comprising fifteen forts situated on heights at a varying distance of from four to sixteen miles from the citadel. The intervening ground is marshy.

London, Feb. 15.

An official *communiqué* issued in Petrograd states that the Turkish fortress of Erzeroum has been captured.

Russia's capture of Erzeroum is welcomed enthusiastically.

It may mean that the Turkish resistance in Armenia is broken for good and it will have an excellent moral effect on the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Persia.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

Grand-duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the Tsar:—

"God has accorded the valiant troops of the army in the Caucasus such great help that Erzeroum was taken after five days of unprecedented assault. I am inexpressibly happy to inform your Majesty of this victory."

ALLIES' ASSURANCES TO BELGIUM.

Havre, Feb. 15.

The Italian Minister and the representative of Japan have associated themselves with the as-

surances given to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Russian Minister, on behalf of the Triple Entente, that hostilities shall not cease before the political and economic independence of Belgium has been restored, and a liberal indemnity paid, and the Entente will aid Belgium's commercial and financial recovery.

THE LOYALTY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Captown, Feb. 16.

General Botha, speaking in the House of Assembly to-day, emphasized his absolute loyalty to the Empire. He was prepared, if necessary, to take up arms and would do his utmost to bring the war to a successful conclusion. About 17,000 Union soldiers were in the field and there would possibly be more shortly. Up to the present, he said, £2,500,000 had been spent by the Union of South Africa for war purposes.

THE ALLIES' SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

Paris, Feb. 16.

M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, has returned. He says that he has reached a complete understanding with the Italians similar to that come to with Great Britain for pooling munitions. General d'Alloio will henceforth participate in his periodical meetings with Mr. Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO STEAMERS AT BROOKLYN.

New York Feb. 16.

A fire, believed to have been caused by an incendiary, has destroyed the str. Bolton Castle (5,826 tons: 1914: Lancashire Shipping Co., Liverpool) and Pacific (1 4910 tons: 1914: W. H. Cockermine & Co., Hull), scores of scows and lighters and 900 feet of the pier at Brooklyn.

The steamers were loading for Vladivostok.

An explosion of the boilers forced the seamen to jump overboard. Over twenty-five firemen belonging to the Bolton Castle are missing.

The loss amounts to over \$1,000,000.

LICENCES FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

London, Feb. 15.

A Royal Proclamation prohibits the importation, except under licence, of paper, cardboard, pulp and other materials for paper-making and periodicals exceeding sixteen pages except single ones by post: also of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, woods used for furniture making, stores and slates.

Another Proclamation prohibits British vessels, except those engaged in the coast trade, from starting on any voyage without a licence from the Board of Trade.

It is officially announced that the restriction of imports of fruit will not apply to fruit imported from the British Dominions.—Reuter Special.

London, Feb. 15.

The Sugar Commission announces that as a result of the limitation of imports the supplies available during 1916 will probably be 20 to 25 per cent. below 1915.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

The Minister of Finance to-day presented a Budget showing the remarkably favourable conditions of the finances of Canada as a result of increased revenues and economies in expenditure.

He said that the year had been the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion. The revenue for the year ending March 31 would exceed the estimate by G. \$20,000,000.

The loans raised in America and Canada had been very successful and \$50,000,000 had been placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury for munitions manufactured in Canada.

Industry and thrift, he said, were supreme patriotic duties upon which the safety of the nation might ultimately depend.

Two hundred and fifty thousand troops have been recruited. These would be increased to half a million and means must be devised to equip and maintain this force.

MERCHANTMEN AND SUBMARINES.

Washington, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the United States will shortly ask Austria-Hungary and Germany how they intend to determine whether merchantmen are unarmed before sinking them without warning.

It is explained that the American Memorandum to the Entente regarding the disarming of merchantmen was sent solely in the interest of humanity and was not intended to change established practices.

Washington, Feb. 16.

It is announced that the United States concedes that the Entente Powers are within their rights under International Law in arming merchantmen for self-defence.

The American Government cannot approve Germany's intention of torpedoing armed merchantmen and the United States has no intention of changing the law on the subject of arming merchantmen.

PIRACY IN THE NORTH SEA.

London, Feb. 15.

The str. Ceylon (1 2,280 tons: H. W. Larsen, Bergen), outward bound from Christiania to India, was chased in the North Sea by a German cruiser, taken into a German port and a quantity of steel rails removed. The ship was released and resumed her voyage but her coal being exhausted and meeting with violent gales, she has had to enter Queenstown to replenish her bunkers.

Reuter says this is more probably the East Asiatic Co.'s Ceylon (Swedish) of Gothenburg 5,235 tons.—Ed.

Feb. 16.

The str. Tergeste (4,308 tons) has been sunk off the East Coast. The crew have been landed.

London, Feb. 16.

The Dutch str. Bandoeng (5851 tons: Rotterdamsche Lloyd) from Batavia to Rotterdam is being towed to Northfleet in a damaged condition.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW OF THE WAR.

London, Feb. 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, reviewing the situation, announced that although the Indian troops had been withdrawn from France the British Forces there had been materially increased by eight divisions (about 160,000) of the New Army.

Adequate preparations have been made for the threatened invasion of Egypt.

Lord Kitchener said that General Aylmer was awaiting further reinforcements before advancing.

He mentioned how seriously the numbers of men immediately obtainable under the Derby Scheme had been affected by exemptions. He hoped soon to be able to reassure the House on the chances of obtaining the numbers required.

Lord Kitchener explained that at the outset the Allies were hampered at Salonika by inadequate harbour and railway facilities.

Reviewing the rôle of the Allies he said that the moral of the French was now at its highest level, while the Italians had shown splendid courage. He was sure that in spite of the strength of the enemies' positions we should eventually push our attack home. Russia was now reorganized and equipped and the activity of the people in the manufacture of munitions demonstrated their determination to win.

Though the attempt of the Senussi on the western flank of Egypt, which up to the present has resulted in complete failure and disaster, had caused a certain feeling of unrest, the admirable loyalty of the Egyptians was an effective barrier to the raider penetrating to the cultivated areas.

Lord Kitchener stated that the operations in Mesopotamia, which

hitherto have been controlled from India, will now come under the direction of the War Office. The behaviour of the British and Indian troops had been worthy of the traditions of the British army. He hoped that the operations before long would reach a satisfactory stage. General Townshend had sufficient supplies for a considerable period.

Referring to the change in the command in the British Expeditionary Force in France, the Secretary of State for War said that Field-Marshal Lord French had had on his shoulders seventeen months of ceaseless activity in the field. His duties, now he is in command of the Home forces, are to coordinate duties of the highest importance requiring central control. His invaluable services had placed us all under an obligation to him.

General Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant record and high soldierly reputation were sufficient warrant for the country's confidence in his success.

Lord Kitchener concluded with an assurance of his confidence in a victorious issue of the war for the Allies which would ensure peace for many generations.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech in the House of Commons on the reassembling of Parliament, also said that the responsibilities of Great Britain are more varied and more complex than those of her Allies. As an example, the Navy was the most powerful and the most diverse combination of fleets that had ever sailed the ocean. Its work was unobtrusive and there had been few of the spectacular adventures which lit up the annals of the Navy in the past. "Nevertheless with unexampled efficiency it has defended our shores and neutralized the aggressive power of the German Fleet (Cheers). It has cleared the High Seas and has displayed the best British traditions (Loud cheers).

"The men from Great Britain in the fighting line are many times the original Expeditionary Force and will be greater with the addition of the men from the Dominions."

Mr. Asquith continued: "In addition to the tremendous drain on our manhood we have to help to the utmost to finance our Allies and our Dominions and have to supply necessities and shipping for this gigantic and unprecedented task. There have been mistakes and miscalculations but long strides have been taken towards the solution."

"Our financial liabilities outstanding on January 1 will impose a sensible drain on the resources of the country for a generation. There is no prospect of a reduction in the cost of the war of £5,000,000 a day, but I have never been a pessimist and even if I had been

one I wouldn't be one to-day (Cheers).

"This financial burden must be met by large additional taxation, by maintaining the productive activity of our export trade and by the most rigid economy by all good citizens. Thus we shall sustain the burden and the strain will not be greater than we can bear." (Loud cheers.)

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MARSEILLES-RHONE CANAL.

Paris, Feb. 9.

The boring of a tunnel seven metres (7 kilometres) long which forms the most important section of the canal from Marseilles to the Rhone has just been finished. These canal works, which are valued at Frs. 90,000,000, were begun in 1910 and have been going on in spite of the war without any difficulties.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR C. R. WILSON.

London, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., President of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway and Finance Minister to Egypt in 1877-79.—Reuter.

.. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson became President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, in 1895, and he was a member of the Council of the Suez Canal Co. from 1876 to 1895. He entered the Treasury in 1856 and was Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office for many years.—Ed.

LORD RIDLEY.

London, Feb. 15.

The death is announced of Viscount Ridley.—Reuter.

.. The second Viscount Ridley was born in 1874 and since 1900 he has represented Stalybridge in the House of Commons as a Conservative. He was Lieut.-Col. of the Northumberland Yeomanry.—Ed.

VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

London, Feb. 15.

It is announced that Viscount Weymouth, eldest son of the Marquess of Bath, has been killed in action.—Reuter Special.

.. John Alexander Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, was born on November 29, 1895. He was a 2nd Lieut. in the 2nd Dragoon Guards.—Ed.

THE KING OF BAROTSELAND.

London, Feb. 15.

Lewanika, King of Barotseland, a steadfast ally of the British, is dead.—Reuter Special.

.. The Barotse are an important Bantu tribe inhabiting the banks and regions to the east of the Upper Zambesi.—Ed.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER.

London, Feb. 15.

The death is announced of Sir William Turner, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University.—Reuter.

.. Sir William Turner became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University in 1903. He was President of the General Medical Council from 1898 to 1904, a Member of the Medical Acts Commission in 1881, and President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1900.—Ed.

YUNNAN AND THE UNREST IN CHINA.

GENERAL WU JOINS THE REBELS.

Peking, Feb. 11.

Telegrams from Chungking state that General Wu, commanding the Szechuan division recently stationed at Luchow, is believed to have gone over to the rebels. The men under his command number about 3,000.

There have been mutinies of Szechuan troops at Kiatingfu and Yachowfu, and both those places are believed to have gone rebel.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS NEAR LUCHOW.

Peking, Feb. 16.

It is officially stated that all rumours of the fall of Luchow, which is alleged to have occurred on the 12th, are entirely without foundation.

The fighting which has taken place at Luchow was due to the treachery of General Liu Cheng-huo, Commander of the 2nd Brigade at Yungning, who, being in league with the rebels and knowing that a large portion of the troops at Luchow had departed to attack Suifu, came to surprise Luchow on the 2nd.

He took Lantienpa, opposite Luchow on the southern bank of the Yangtze, on the 5th. Next day reinforcements arrived for the Luchow garrison and a fierce battle raged for three days and nights. On the 9th the Government troops crossed the river and on the following day they succeeded in recapturing Lantienpa, the rebels retreating southwards. The Government troops followed up and on the 12th retook Taipingchang.

The rebels suffered heavy casualties, including Colonel Chen Liman, who was killed. They also lost six guns.

The telegraph officials at Luchow report that the sound of the cannonade is no longer audible in the city.—Reuter.

REBELS SHOT IN PEKING.

Peking, Feb. 17.

Two men were shot yesterday by order of the Peking Martial Court. They were charged with being accomplices of the rebels. One betrayed himself by expressing revolutionary views to a detective who pretended to be on friendly terms with him. It is understood that the other has been in communication with Li Lieh-chun and Huang Hsing; letters found on him indicated that he had been specially appointed to report on monarchical activities in Peking.—Reuter.

Peking, Feb. 17.

It is estimated that 15,000 of General Tsao Kun's troops have already reached Chungking. Most of them have proceeded to Luchow and Suifu.—Reuter.

RESIGNATION OF AMERICAN WAR MINISTER.

Washington, Feb. 10.

The Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, has resigned, it is understood because a large majority of Congress is opposed to his plan for a Continental army.

Mt. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, has also resigned.—Reuter.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Feb. 14.

President Wilson has formally consented to stand again for the Presidency.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON IN CHINA.

Washington, Feb. 14.

A report issued by the Department of Commerce says that the Japanese manufacturers have captured the American cotton goods trade in China owing to the better selling and distributing methods of the Japanese and the lower prices of Japanese cotton. It says that the only hope of renewed business lies in improving the quality of the American goods sent to the Chinese market.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT.

Hongkong, Feb. 17.

The str. Australian Transport (4,773 tons), which went ashore off Formentor when on a voyage to Vladivostok, has been towed into Kowloon Docks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. R. A. Ward, of Foochow, left Shanghai yesterday afternoon by the Tenyo Maru, on leave to the United

States, and expects to be absent from China for a year or eighteen months.

Mr. H. S. Goodfellow (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.) and Mr. S. S. Nazer (Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co.), who have been on long leave in the United States, expect to return to Shanghai by the T.K.K.S. Chiyo Maru, which leaves San Francisco on March 4.

On February 7 in Tokio a contract was signed between the representative of the Russian Government and the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing the underwriters, for the issue of Y.50,000,000 Russian Treasury Bills, says the "Japan Chronicle."

MANY old friends are glad to welcome back Mr. J. C. Hanson, of the firm of Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, who, after several years' absence in England, returned to Shanghai last week. Mr. Hanson expects to prolong his stay in Shanghai indefinitely.

MANY friends will regret to hear that Dr. James Butchart, of the Foreign Christian Mission, died at Nanking on Wednesday. Dr. Butchart was one of the most highly esteemed missionaries in China, having spent over twenty years in this country. His station was Luchowfu, the ancestral home of the Li Hung-chang family.

ACCORDING to estimates by the Japanese Foreign Office, the total number of the Japanese resident abroad last year was 542,666, of which 337,267 were males and 205,399 female, distributed as follows:—China, 300,446; America and Canada, 175,221; South America, 25,889; India and Malay Archipelago, 181,996; Australia, 50,282; Russian Maritime Province, 40,554; Europe, 990.

It is reported that Dr. F. C. Yen, of the Yale Hospital, at Changsha, and first president of the National Medical Association, is leaving for New York this spring. It is Dr. Yen's intention to study public health work in America, and after he has had practical experience there, to return to China in order to give his country the benefit of his knowledge. He expects to join the staff of the New York board of health.

AN Amoy correspondent kindly sends us the names of those elected to serve on the Kalangsu Municipal Council for 1916. They are: Capt. H. Bathurst, chairman; Mr. K. G. Kring, vice-chairman; Mr. Lim Nee-kar, Chinese member. The sub-committees are: Works—Mr. H. G. Kring and Mr. W. A. Perry. Watch—Capt. Bathurst and Mr. S. Uchida. Finance—Mr. W. S. Nicholls and Mr. Kring. Assessment—Capt. Bathurst, Mr. Kring and Mr. Perry.

EXTRAORDINARY scenes occurred at Messrs. Maitland's piece-goods auction on Thursday, the first that has been held since the New Year holidays. The competition among dealers in certain lines of goods knew no bounds, and men whose recollection dates back half a century said that they had never seen the like. Black Italianes advanced from Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 2, an average being perhaps, Tls. 1.60. At ordinary times an advance of one to two mace would be noteworthy, of three to five quite out of the custom. The high prices on Thursday are thought to be due to the extraordinary rise in local dyes.

REPORTS have recently been current in Shanghai to the effect that there had been serious trouble at Nanking. These reports apparently were circulated by the German news agency, and with the usual German inaccuracy, were grossly exaggerated. We understand that the trouble occurred last Friday night, when a number of Hupéi men, in the employ of the International Export Company, got into a row with the local police and soldiers, most of whom are said to be Shantung men. The row was a lively one while it lasted and one or two of the police were injured. The whole thing quickly blew over and no further trouble resulted.

JUDGE Skinner Turner, who is shortly leaving Bangkok for Shanghai, has received the "Ratanaporn," of personal service medal from the King in recognition of his services, says an exchange. He is to be succeeded in the post of Judicial Adviser by Judge M. H. Buzard, who was the second judge in the old British Court before the abolition of extra-territoriality, Mr. R. B. M. Gibbins, who was adviser at the Northern Siam Court at Chiangmai, taking Mr. Buzard's post as adviser to the Bangkok one. The decoration was conferred upon Judge Skinner Turner at a special dinner, at which the King entertained him.

Armed Robberies.

Two men armed with revolvers entered a shop in Hanbury Road, East, at about 7.30 o'clock on Sunday night and, after making the usual threats, held up the inmates and got away with opium and cash to the value of about \$50. No shots were fired, no alarm or outcry was raised, and the robbers are still at liberty. The probabilities are that they will remain at liberty until they commit another crime, for the shopkeeper who was robbed waited nearly two hours before he reported the robbery to the Hongkew police station sometime after nine o'clock.

Officers' Training.

Lieutenant Richardson, whose latter we reproduce to-day under "Shanghai and the War" gives some interesting information about the new system of sending all new second lieutenants to the third line, there to do their training in the ordinary routine of a battalion, which it is difficult to give them at home. In connexion with this one hears of a strong feeling that new commissions should as far as possible be given to suitable men who have passed through the ranks. Trench warfare is so new a thing that it is impossible to train officers to it properly at home, and the experience gained in actual service is invaluable in the making of a good officer. Hence, perhaps, the recent announcement that no more commissions were to be given from China.

Russia and Japan.

Peking, Feb. 11.

According to the "Takungpao," of Tientsin, the Central Government has received telegrams from the Chinese Ministers in Tokio and Petrograd, to the effect that a draft agreement has been concluded between Japan and Russia in connexion with their Far Eastern policies. The terms of this agreement are, it is said, at present being kept secret, and will not be published by either Power until the right moment comes. According to the "Shihpao" of Shanghai, Japan is pressing China to reopen discussion of Group V of the Japanese demands. Accordingly, papers from Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Canton are discussing the importance and probabilities of this rumoured Russo-Japanese Alliance, and the "Hankow" of Hankow takes occasion to enjoy upon revolutionaries the necessity of desisting from making further trouble. The paper adds that if once China loses her national independence, she will not be able to recover it.—From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Review.

North China Desk Hong List, 1915 Edition, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

The new Hong List, like the recent census, emphasizes the growth of the foreign population in Shanghai; and year by year steadily enlarges its field. There is probably no publication in the East that is subjected to such constant scrutiny and that repays so well the study given to it.

The 1915 Edition contains 592 pages; this year's totals 636 pages. A part of this increase is accounted for by the more exhaustive way in which the Residential Directory has been treated. It has often been remarked that, except in the case of ladies, there has been no means of finding the private addresses of residents. In this issue there are

forty-four pages devoted to this purpose, an increase of thirty pages over last year's total, so that it is now possible to refer either to the business or private address required. The usual sections are given to the Central and North China outposts and cities, the railways and missionaries of China. The general information in the latter part of the book includes postal rates, metric, Chinese and English Weights and Measures, harbour regulations and data, exchange tables, etc. The price of the Hong List with map of Shanghai, published under the authority of the Municipal Council, is \$5.00, or without the map \$4.00.

Accident on Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

A serious railway accident occurred at half-past three on Saturday morning on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the worst indeed that one recalls in the history of a line that has a singularly clear record in respect of mishaps.

It took place at a point between Wusich and Wangting, seventy-four miles from Shanghai. By some carelessness, which cannot at present be explained, as the man who was responsible bolted directly he realized what he had done, two goods trains were sent away towards each other on the same section, with the result that they crashed together end on. Four men were killed, two being poultry attendants and two firemen; and four more, also poultry attendants and firemen were injured. The destruction done to material was very considerable, cars were wrecked and the permanent way badly injured.

The accident caused great delay, as may be supposed, all Saturday. But the breakdown gang was quickly on the spot, and a way for trains was made round the wreckage, so that by Sunday morning trains were running practically as usual. It was smart work, as the point of damage to be circumvented meant new rails for no less than a quarter of a mile. It is expected that the train service will not suffer any further delay. It is fortunate indeed that matters were no worse.

American Woman's Club.

There was a large gathering of members and friends of members of the American Woman's Club at Tuesday's weekly meeting at the Palace Hotel, and after tea they had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Eunice Tietjens, who gave a lecture on "Poetry." Being herself a poet, and assistant editor of "Poetry—A Magazine of Verse," of Chicago, of which Harriet Monroe is editor and which is the first magazine to appear entirely in verse, Mrs. Tietjens is well qualified to discuss the subject.

Mrs. Tietjens dealt entirely with American poetry and confined her remarks only to the present-day poets at that, making no attempt to enter the larger field of American poetry generally. She believes that the poets who really count are the younger generation now so much in vogue, and in fact her whole lecture may be summed up as a plea for the greater recognition of contemporary American poetry by a larger audience. Poetry, she admitted, is now more read and better appreciated in America than ever before, more books of verse are published, and more space is given to poetry in the magazines to-day than in the past. But in order that the younger poets may be encouraged to do more appreciative work, they need still larger appreciative audiences.

Mrs. Tietjens read selections from the works of Edgar Lee Masters, who created so much interest with his "Spoon River Anthology," Vachel Lindsay, Sara Teasdale, and Arthur Davidson Ficke, all poets of the moment.

Smart Capture by the Police.

Early on Wednesday morning and during Tuesday night the Municipal Police arrested six men, who are charged with murder and armed robbery committed five months ago; and, if the details connected with the running down of the gang could be given to the public, they would make a story reflecting much credit to the native detective force of Shanghai. The men were brought before the Mixed Court on Wednesday and remanded for trial at a date to be appointed.

At about seven o'clock in the evening of September 14 last, while the employees of an exchange shop

IRRITATING RASH ALL OVER FACE

Suffered Pain and Disfigurement.
Very Itching and Burning. Used
Cuticura. Free From Breaking Out.

Gay's Bungalows, White Hill, Hants, Eng.—"I had an itching rash come out all over my face and I suffered much pain. I let it go on for nearly three years, and I was ashamed to walk about with such a disfigurement. The rash was of a very irritating and burning nature. It covered nearly the whole of my face.

"My eye fell on the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to give them a trial. So I sent for and received a sample. I followed the directions and I saw in three days that it had made a great difference. I used the samples and bought more at the chemist's and in two weeks I was free from the breaking out." (Signed) Miss Lillian M. Sutton, July 15, '14.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

in Seward Road opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel were counting the day's takings, a gang of about six men entered the place. Three of the men displayed revolvers, so it was reported, and covered the occupants of the shop, while the others gathered up the cash, which amounted to several thousand dollars. The men left the shop singly in a straggling sort of way and as they did so the proprietor grabbed the last man to leave, at the same time raising an alarm. In the scuffle that followed the shopkeeper was dragged into the road. The struggling robber was about to be overpowered when one of his companions returned and shot the proprietor dead. Several foreigners who were passing witnessed the shooting, but the entire gang succeeded in getting away.

Nothing further has been heard of the case until the arrests were made yesterday, but in the meantime the detective force has not been idle. Whether or not the men have been concerned in other robberies in the meantime cannot be stated, as identifications have not been completed. The man who did the actual shooting is among those now in custody, and it is possible that other members of the gang may be captured shortly.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles R. Bennett.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Charles R. Bennett, which occurred on the night of January 17, at the home of his cousin, Miss Isabella Bennett, Boston Court, Pasadena (Cal.), U.S.A.

Mr. Bennett was for many years a very prominent member of the sporting community of Shanghai. The son of a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Mustard & Co., he was born at Salem (Massachusetts, U.S.A.) on January 11, 1878, and arrived in Shanghai in the "nineties" to join the staff of Mustard & Co., with which he was connected for several years, afterwards beginning business for himself as a share broker. In 1911 he left Shanghai for the United States and after a spell of ranching, joined the staff of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Seattle, of which firm he was for some time a valued servant. Owing to the blockage of the Panama Canal his employers had to reduce the staff of their Seattle branch, and Mr. Bennett was transferred to Los Angeles, where he arrived at the beginning of the current year. He was then in a very poor state of health and owing to the condition of his heart was advised by his doctor to take a complete rest. Writing from Pasadena on January 18, 1916, Mr. H. S. Goodfellow says: "I have been along to see him almost every day and feared that he had not long

to last. I saw him last on the afternoon of the 16th when I noticed the difficulty he had to get his breath. I think, though, that it was a merciful relief, for he would never have been fit to work again."

During his residence in Shanghai, Mr. Bennett was particularly prominent in racing circles and was the owner of (amongst others) the pony Brockton, which won the Champions Sweepstakes in the autumn of 1907, and was second in the spring of 1906, 1907 and 1908, as well as in the autumn of 1906. Brockton also won the Shanghai Stakes in 1907 (spring), the Derby and St. Leger of 1906, the Criterion Stakes of spring 1908, and following the victory of Salem in the 500 gns. Gold Challenge Cup in spring 1904, by his (Brockton's) victory in 1906 made his owner the winner of the cup outright. Other racing successes were those of Salem in the Maiden Stakes of 1904, Taunton in the Maiden Stakes of 1907, and Worcester, in the Griffins Plate of 1908, in the last of which Worcester made the then record time of 1 min. 29 2/5 sec. for the distance—three-quarters of a mile.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUS-
MAREZ, Judge.

M. Benjamin v. E. I. Ezra.

This was a continuation of the case in which the plaintiff claimed:—(1) An injunction restraining the defendant, his servants and agents from obstructing or otherwise interfering with the plaintiff's right of way over the alleyway leading from Nanking Road, a public road, southwards along the western side of the plaintiff's premises, Nos. 21 and 18 Nanking Road. (2) An injunction restraining the defendant, his contractors, servants and workmen from erecting buildings on the western side of the plaintiff's said premises so as to obstruct or diminish the access of light and air to the plaintiff's windows or any of them. (3) Damages and costs.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the defendant.

The defendant, in the witness box, under cross examination by Mr. Wilkinson did not agree that there was any appreciable risk of the "Shanghai Mercury" giving trouble in the matter of the southern block of buildings. The "Mercury" had no lease and could be asked to leave at any moment.

Mr. Wilkinson—The middle block has been settled has it not?—It

was not in dispute at all. You came here in ignorance. It was your own fault: You could not have inquired before bringing the action. I have hundreds of tenants and if they have anything to complain of they write and ask. You should have written and inquired. It is your duty to inquire.

You still have that mental attitude—Still: that is the only mental attitude of any business man here.

With regard to the block on the Nanking Road, am I not right in saying you ultimately intend to build right through from the Szechuen to the Kiangse Road?—Yes.

You made it clear to the plaintiff that it was your intention to come right up to his building?—Yes: he had buildings against it before.

Not on the ground floor—With the exception of the tunnelled passage.

Up to the bringing of this action, you still intended to build right up to lot No. 21, the shops of the plaintiff?—Yes; there were buildings there before.

I want to put this question to you with a view to the settlement of the door question. If you have a block that length, don't you know that, for the purposes of convenience, of safety from fire and for the purposes of trade, you will have to run passages through from the Nanking Road to the road at the back?—Surely that would be so.

It would meet the requirements of the Municipal Council and would add to the value of the buildings if there were an opening on the ground floor?—Don't you think on a technical point like that you can cross-examine my architect: he's coming into the box?

In answer to further questions, defendant did not think it was possible to put a passage over the old passage way which was one third of the way down the block.

His Lordship—Supposing the Court decided against you—I don't say it would—don't you think you could do it then?—No; my architect would explain. It cannot be done.

Defendant explained he had consulted with Mr. Halse as to whether they could manage it in any way before they closed the doors and it was found impossible. If the case were decided in a way that they had to keep the doors open, he would have to abandon the construction of the block until the end of the plaintiff's lease.

Mr. D. M. Nissim, formerly senior manager of Messrs. D. Sassoon, said he was away on holiday in August 1910 and the plaintiff had never seen him with reference to Fiedler's Cafe to his knowledge.

In answer to Mr. Wilkinson, witness said the premises were let to the plaintiff for Tls. 300 per month. He had spent money on improving the property.

Mr. S. J. Halse, of Messrs. Moorhead and Halse, architects to the

defendant, said that under the old conditions the only light which the window near the Nanking Road could get would be reflected light, while the rear window received practically nil. By means of the new scheme both the windows would receive more light. It would be impossible to give a door in the place of those closed up; they could not reduce the width of the building as the frontage was already small.

In answer to Mr. Wilkinson witness admitted that some sort of door could be put in, but it would be useless for all practical purposes. If a door were given, the mere fact of the buildings being put up would prevent its use for some months while foundations were being put in.

Mr. D. M. Gubbay, assistant manager to Messrs. D. Sassoon in 1910, was unable to remember the particular incident of Mr. Benjamin coming and asking for permission to open the doors into the "Mercury" alleyway. He did not think that any permission given was intended to convey a legal right.

Mr. Howard, senior manager to Messrs. David Sassoon, remembered the plaintiff obtaining permission to erect the door leading into the "Mercury" alleyway but did not remember any arrangements having been come to with regard to Fiedler's Café. The permission to erect the door was granted subject to agreement by the "Mercury."

In summing up for the defence, Mr. Master submitted that it had been clearly proved that the two windows nearer the Nanking Road were suffering no diminution of light at all, and that the plaintiff had no ground for claim at all. Any costs which had been incurred owing to that claim for light being included in the writ should be borne by the plaintiff. As regarded the right of way the only document upon which the plaintiff relied was from Messrs. Sassoon, which, in its terms, was nothing more than a mere permission to open a single door into the alley. He did not think it would be disputed that it was clear law that a mere licence was revocable at any time. Counsel quoted as authorities:—*Kerrison v. Smith*, 2 Q.B. 1897, the *Wood v. Leadbetter* case, and *Hurst v. the Picture Theatre Ltd.*, reported in 1 K.B. 1915. He submitted that the licence under which the plaintiff opened his door into the "Mercury" alleyway was a licence only, not coupled with a grant or interest and given for no consideration to support it as a contract. To entitle the plaintiff to succeed in his claim for right of way he must show something more than a mere licence. He must show a contract, for a consideration, that the licence shall not be revoked. The plaintiff on his own showing had suffered no material damage at all. Fiedler's

Café was carrying on business in precisely the same way as it had done before and there had been no claim. The matter with the Shanghai Stores had been settled by putting up a steel door by the plaintiff and the amount of the damage was infinitesimal. Counsel then quoted Lord Macnaughten in *Colls v. the Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd.*, 1904 Appeal Cases, which showed he claimed that not only might people who built be sometimes considered oppressive, but people who complained might also by their actions be oppressive. In this case the defendant was a public benefactor. He was going to put through a scheme which would be of benefit to Shanghai by widening the Nanking Road and putting in two new ones between Szechuan and Kiangse Roads.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out to his Lordship that the case which he had had to meet was not the one set out on the pleadings and there was no doubt that the reason why they were there was that it had been overlooked that if a hotel with windows was let to a man they could not here, or anywhere else, because it suited the purpose of the person who got the title, block out the light from these windows. With regard to the right of way his submission was that a verbal licence uncoupled with an interest was revocable. But if the parties had altered the property, even upon a verbal licence, it would be irrevocable. In the case in question a written licence had been given and had been acted upon by the opening of doors on to the "Mercury" alleyway and he submitted that it would be irrevocable. He quoted Halsbury's Laws of England, volume 11, pp. 239 and 277 and *Winter v. Brockwell*, East's Reports Volume 8, in support of his contention. He submitted that the cases which his friend had quoted were not to the point, because there it was a licence for which there had been no consideration.

As to the doors, they could easily make their position clear. They did not want to hold up this scheme. They did not want their tenants worrying them and they wanted that door in the first set of business premises, the café and the dining rooms. It had been stated that there was a way into the dining rooms. There was, but it was up the front steps; there was no way of getting into the back of the premises. The trouble was that the necessity had been created of using the front door. They had no desire to hamper the defendant, but the only way they could fight the case was in the way they had, and he had done that as shortly as he could.

His Lordship reserved judgement.

Feb. 15.

In the course of a lengthy and interesting judgement, his Lordship remarked that the dispute

had originated, as indeed disputes were likely to originate, in a large development of town property in the central and most important business part of Shanghai. He said "likely to originate" because in a considerable urban block, such as the one under consideration, rights, well or ill defined, were sure to have been established, one way or another, and the acquisition of property and the alteration consequent upon such development as this, was likely to raise questions which could be met by general forbearance, by give and take, by reasonable compensation, or in the last resort by an appeal, as in this case, to the courts of law. The dispute was an unfortunate one, as being between two gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the Jewish community and he desired to say as little about the quarrel, indeed no more than was necessary, for the determination of the point before him.

His Lordship then reviewed the facts of the case up to the time of the preparation of the plans by the defendant for his scheme, and remarked:—"In the course of his work, of course, difficulties such as I have just spoken of arose and among them was the present difficulty with the plaintiff. I must say, however, that I am not prepared to apply to the plaintiff the words of Lord Macnaughten in that well-known passage, in the case *Colls v. The Home and Colonial Stores*, which said that the person to be protected was so often the enterprising developer and not the small man who was making too much of his ancient lights. I think in this case the dispute is a *bonâ-fide* one on both sides."

The questions whether the plaintiff had rights over the passage way, first; over the light which came to his windows of his hotel, second; and whether he had any right to light a window in the southern corner of a block occupied by him, were questions which had arisen in the course of the dispute between the two parties. The question of the right of light to the windows had not been tried and he would deal with both sets of windows in a very few words. The defendant was advised, and he thought rightly so, that there was right of light and air in those windows, which he would not be justified in interfering with. There appeared to have been in his mind an idea that easements could not be set up in land in China. "I should think that in all probability that impression arose from an idea that the incidents of real property in England do not necessarily attach to real property in China. The question is one, which, of course, may have many aspects in accordance with the neighbourhood in which the property is situated. But I think one of the difficulties arising

from this idea, which will be at once apparent, is that if you apply the incidents of real property as it is in England to real property occupied or owned by British subjects in China, because we enjoy extraterritorial rights, you are faced with the extraordinary proposition that upon his selling his property, say to a Frenchman, the English law is supplanted in its application, by French law. But there is a general proposition, embodied in the maxim, *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, and I don't intend to take the matter any further, from which a jury might be asked, and very often is, to presume a grant of easement in such a case as the present one. I felt it desirable to say something upon the point because it is one of general importance and it would be an unfortunate thing if it got abroad that this court was not prepared to support an easement simply because it was called an easement." These matters had, however, been abandoned; they had not been tried before him and, when it came to the question of costs, he would have to say why he made the order he did.

They now came to the question of the passage way. The dispute about the right over this passage had arisen, as such disputes often did, in the somewhat haphazard manner in which the arrangements, giving the plaintiff access to it, were originally made between himself and his landlord. It was very natural that it should be haphazard. The parties were on good terms, they were members of the same community and, as it appeared, good landlords and good tenants. Therefore, whatever might have been the prudent thing to do was not considered necessary in that case, because difficulties were not considered likely to arise. The landlord died before the expiry of the tenancy and his successors in title were his successors to the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the somewhat loose arrangement made during his lifetime and which the Court had to interpret. The leave to open doors on to the passage in question was asked in connexion with the conversion of a yard into a café, back entrances being closed in the yard and replaced by others in the passage. The negotiations ended in two letters asking and granting the necessary permission to open the latter doors. The question whether such an arrangement was a licence which was revocable or an agreement which was enforceable depended, he thought, on the conduct of the parties.

After referring to the case of *McManus v. Cook*, (35 C. D. p. 681) (L. J. NS. 90 Ch p. 495) and the case of *The Duke of Devonshire v. Elgin* his Lordship said that it seemed to him that the result of

those cases was that where there had been an agreement, or where such a position had arisen that the defendant or his predecessor in title could not have denied the agreement and that agreement had been acted upon and the plaintiff's action had been acquiesced in by the defendant or his predecessor in title, it would not then be open to the defendant to deny the grant.

Now the question was, first of all, was there an agreement or was there such a position as would disentitle the landlord to deny an agreement in this particular case? After reviewing the evidence on the point, his Lordship said he came to the conclusion that there was an agreement and that alterations had been carried out by the plaintiff, and that the predecessors in title of the defendant had acquiesced and that therefore the defendant was bound and could not interfere legally with the right of access to this passage way by the plaintiff or his tenants. That was the first point brought before him, because the plaintiff had had an undertaking, given him by the defendant, that he would not interfere with the light in the middle of the Olivier Building and an arrangement had been come to, which removed the third question from the Court.

The plaintiff knew about these alterations contemplated by the defendant and he saw the plans at Messrs. Moorhead and Halse's offices. He saw that it was proposed to build right up against his house and shut in his light. He was informed by the defendant that that was his intention and that he had a right to do so, but was prepared to come to some arrangement. That arrangement was never come to, and, in the month of November, the parties were entirely at arm's length, as they had been from the time the defendant refused to pay the compensation, which the plaintiff claimed for shutting off his light, building right up against his wall and taking away his verandah. It seemed, to his Lordship, difficult to see how the plaintiff could ascertain that the defendant had changed his mind in consequence of the legal advice he had received. There was a month's delay, which was explained by the fact that there were endeavours to arrange the matter, and then the writ was issued. Now the defendant on that said that it really was the plaintiff's business to find out what he, the defendant, was going to do, with reference to blocking up the windows. He said he had changed his mind and his Lordship accepted what he said. But he did not take any steps to remove the impression he had created in the plaintiff's mind as to what he intended to do, and his Lordship could not say that his

conduct was any more reasonable than that of the plaintiff at that period of the transaction, but he said the plaintiff might, if he liked, run his head against a brick wall by bringing an action and requiring that the defendant be prevented from doing what he never intended doing or of what he had abandoned his intention of doing. That might be all very well, but it was not the use of the Court and was not the purpose for which justice was administered. If the plaintiff had been wrong and if the defendant, as his Lordship had no doubt, had changed his mind, it was certainly his duty, when the case first came before the Court on return day, to have said: "I do not propose interfering with your light or air"; instead of that he brought the plaintiff into Court prepared to fight the whole case and it was not until the evidence for the plaintiff had been given that it appeared he was prepared to give the undertaking which was all that was necessary. In those circumstances the defendant would have to pay all the costs. His Lordship also thought it would not be right, for a right of way over a passage for a limited time to hold up the building operations, which the defendant had undertaken, and he therefore proposed to assess the damages, which would be payable for the right of access to this passage and to grant no injunction with reference to that, the undertakings given by the defendant in Court to continue during the existence of his lease.

With the aid of counsel, his Lordship assessed the damages at a monthly sum of Tls. 58.50 to be capitalized for eighteen months at 7 per cent., costs being fixed upon the second scale.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUS-
MAREZ, Judge.

**E. H. Shibbeth v. J. M. S. Burr and
J. A. Hayes.**

In this case the plaintiff's claim was against the defendants as members of the Committee of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association for a declaration that the plaintiff was still a member of the Association and entitled to enjoy and exercise the rights and privileges of such membership.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendants.

Mr. Wright said this was an application by the plaintiffs, in the form of a motion, for judgement in the terms of the claim in the statement of claim, by reason of the admissions of fact made by the defendants in their statement of defence, and was made under rule 134 of the rules of that Court. After reading the rules, under which the application was made, Mr. Wright

said he proposed to show that in this case the admissions of fact were such as would entitle him to judgement so as to include the entire action to determine all the questions at issue between the parties. The defence to the plaintiff's claim, in short, was that he was not entitled to the declaration because he had been expelled from membership of the Association. The admissions of fact upon which the application was made were as follow:—In paragraph one of the statement of claim the plaintiff claimed that he was one of the founders and an original member of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association. That was admitted. Paragraph 2 stated that the defendant Burr was the chairman and the defendant Hayes was a member of the present committee of the Association, which was an organized body of stock and share brokers formed in 1910. That was admitted. It was also admitted that the affairs of the Association were regulated by certain printed rules, which were declared to be binding upon the members. In paragraph 4, the plaintiff referred to two of the rules—rule 14, subsection (e), which provided amongst other things that in case of an infringement of any of the rules being reported to the committee the member so accused may be suspended pending inquiry. Then there was subsection (f) of the same rule:—If the infringement is proved, the committee shall call an extraordinary general meeting to deal with the case and expel the offender, if necessary. Those also were admitted. In paragraph 2 of the statement of defence the defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was suspended from the Association. Presumably he was suspended under rule 14, subsection (e). Then in paragraph 4 of the defence the defendants state that on a certain date a resolution was passed at a committee meeting expelling the plaintiff from membership. The defendants had admitted the plaintiff's original membership, they had admitted the rules and they had admitted, in particular, the rule which dealt with the power of expulsion, which was clearly vested in the members and not the committee and was exercised by an extraordinary general meeting of the members. Having pleaded that the expulsion was effected by a resolution of the committee, passed at an ordinary meeting, they must be taken to admit that the extraordinary general meeting was never called and it then followed that the expulsion was not exercised in accordance with the rules. It was upon that admission, and others, that he moved for judgement. It must be clear that the power of expulsion as exercised in the case was irregular, improper, invalid and therefore inoperative and it had been laid down that the

power of expulsion should be exercised in strict conformity with the rules; otherwise it was invalid. In support of that contention counsel quoted *Fisher v. Keen* (L. R. 11, Chan. Div. p. 353.) and *Labouchere v. the Earl of Wharncliffe* (L. R. 13, Chan. Div. p. 346) and remarked that, in both those cases the irregularity relating to the expulsion of a member, there had been only trivial irregularities. In this case there had been the irregular exercise of the power of expulsion, which was vested in the members. The committee had no power in the matter whatsoever, and their resolution was just as ineffective as if three men, not members of the association had met in the street and passed a resolution that his client should be expelled.

Mr. Ellis said that, in representing a point which had been raised by the defence in their statement of defence, it would be necessary, with his Lordship's permission, to make a statement of fact which was shortly referred to in the statement of defence. It would have to be corroborated or substantiated by certain witnesses who would be called and, that being so, he did not see how he could deal with it at present.

His Lordship:—The application is made upon your own admissions.

Mr. Ellis:—Yes, but the last few words have not been brought to your Lordship's notice—"Furthermore the plaintiff has by his subsequent conduct acquiesced in such expulsion." No reference has been made to those words.

His Lordship:—You cannot make an act such as expulsion from an Association legal by acquiescing to it.

Mr. Ellis said that the plaintiff was expelled from the association in May, 1911, and he received written notice of it. There should have been an extraordinary general meeting called, but as a matter of fact a committee meeting was called and it was resolved to expel the plaintiff. That was of course irregular, but the question was, was it not incumbent upon the plaintiff on receiving that notice to take steps to establish his position or to protest? In answer to his Lordship, counsel admitted that the claim was not statute barred, but, dealing with the point of acquiescence, quoted *Wertheimer* on the law relating to clubs. "Where the rules have not been accurately observed and a member, who is affected thereby, either expressly or by his conduct acquiesces in the breach, he cannot afterwards turn round and take advantage of the irregularity." That in a nutshell was the case for the defence. Plaintiff was no doubt improperly and irregularly expelled in May, 1911, and, although he was not statute barred, was he entitled to

come to Court after a period of very nearly five years and apply for relief or reinstatement, knowing as he did, in May 1911, that what had been done was irregular? During that period of five years he had taken no steps, he had not protested against his expulsion and according to the rules a member, even under suspension, would have to pay a subscription of £1s. 5 per month, which the plaintiff had not done.

Mr. Wright replied that his learned friend seemed to have overlooked the well-known maxim that what was void from its commencement could not improve by lapse of time and this thing was void in its inception.

His Lordship in giving judgement said:—The application in this case is that the plaintiff should have a declaration, which he asks for in his statement of claim, made at the present time on the admissions contained in the defence. It appears that, for some alleged irregularity, the committee of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association declared that the plaintiff should be suspended and they thereafter expelled him. The rules of the Association are quite clear as regards expulsion, and though the committee appears to have acted quite regularly up to the point of the suspension, from that time they seem to have gone entirely wrong. The words are perfectly clear:—If the infringement be proved the committee shall call an extraordinary general meeting to deal with the case and expel the offender if necessary.

The committee have to decide under that rule whether they are satisfied that an infringement has been committed and, having satisfied themselves, they call an extraordinary general meeting to consider their decision and, as it were, deal with that decision as a court of appeal. Then on the decision of the extraordinary general meeting the offender is expelled. That proceeding in this case has not been adopted and it seems to me the result is that the plaintiff has never been expelled. He is, therefore, entitled to his declaration, unless there is some other consideration, which will disentitle him. The other allegation is that he has acquiesced in the expulsion during all this time. That seems to me to be dealt with in law by the statute, which would bar him from calling in the aid of the Court of law, if he has been too long before asking for his remedy. He is not statute barred, and his acquiescence cannot, it seems to me, cure such an irregularity such as this, because it is a great deal more than an irregularity, because it vitiates the whole of the proceedings. If it had been an irregularity which might have been taken notice of, it is possible, if he had acquiesced in that irregularity, that the Court

would have refused to have listened to him when he sought to set it up. That does not seem to be the position here. The position is this, the expulsion was void from the very beginning and, therefore, in my opinion the plaintiff is entitled to the declaration for which he asks. Judgement was given with costs.

In re Samuel & Co.

This was an application for an order, under Article 8 (2) of the China (Companies) Order-in-Council, that the Company do have further time, until the end of the war, within which to take the necessary steps for the appointment of such number of directors, who are British subjects resident within the limits of the said order, as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of the said article.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the applicants.

Counsel read the affidavit of Mr. William Lane Merriman, director of the company, which he said was a private company, of which he held one share, all the others being held by persons resident outside the jurisdiction of the Court. After giving the names of the various directors Messrs. Samuel, Walter Horace Samuel, Walter Henry Levy and Gerald George Samuel and himself, the deponent went on to say that with the exception of Mr. Samuel Samuel and himself the directors were serving in His Majesty's Army. Before the war, in addition to the above there were also three other directors, Michael Spencer Smith, Merton Daniel A. Darling and S. Dalmé-Radcliffe two of whom were resident in China, and all of them were serving with the forces. There was no man in the employ of the company in London, or elsewhere, suitable to be a director, who could be spared to be sent to China and there was no man in the employ of the company in China, who was suitable to be appointed as a director. The affairs of the company in China had been entrusted to his sole management. He had been informed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Af-

fairs had advised that an application should be made to the Court for an extension of the period prescribed by subsection (2) of the article.

His Lordship, in granting the application, said that the only difficulty was one as to the length of time. It seemed inconvenient to grant anything but a definite period. He was prepared to give them quite a long one and he would say one year with leave to apply again.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 16.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Rex v. The Yangtze Insurance Association.

In this case the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., were charged with trading with the enemy. The charge proceeded with was:—For that the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., having its principal office at No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on January 19, 1915, at Hankow, did by the issue of a contract of marine insurance covering war risk No. 15/706A insured and thereby undertook to make good any loss or damage then to be suffered by the enemy at sea, to wit, by Carlowitz & Co., and enemy firms, in respect of 176 cases of hen yolk and 74 cases of albumen.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. N. Macleod defended.

In outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. McKean said it would be necessary for him to refer to a large number of letters and correspondence, which were seized by Mr. Matthews pursuant to a warrant at the premises, here, of the defendant company. It would appear from them that in July, 1914, the defendants appointed Messrs. Telge and Schroeter their agents at Hankow. That appointment was subsequently confirmed at a meeting of the board of directors on October 12, 1914. Early in August, after the war had been declared, a notice was published by H. M. Consul-General, in the "North China Daily News" that the insurance of enemy cargo was not desirable and this brought forth, from Messrs. Telge and Schroeter a communication to the effect that they wished to have their position defined by the defendant company. A further letter was subsequently written stating that the agents had heard rumours to the effect that the notification had been withdrawn and again asking to know how matters stood. A reply was sent by the defendant company on August 20 to the effect that the defendant company were precluded from insuring the property of German firms, but there was nothing to prevent Messrs. Telge

and Schroeter from holding the position of agents and accepting insurances from Chinese or firms other than German or Austrian. On August 17 the company's agents at Swatow were informed that no business could be done with enemy firms but in a letter, which was sent the same day to the Hankow agents, no mention was made that they were not to insure German cargo at all.

Counsel would submit on the evidence, that the defendants were at that time adopting a peculiar attitude, in so far as they were telling certain agents not to insure German cargo, on the one hand, and, on the other, were telling other agents that they were not to insure cargo in the name of Germans, and, to show his Worship the great precautions they were taking in certain directions, upon December 9, 1914, before any enemy trading regulations came into force, they went to the trouble of altering a mortgage, upon which they had advanced money to a German, into a mortgage in the name of a neutral, and that was confirmed at a meeting of the board of directors.

On December 24, 1914, a curious letter appeared in the letter book, addressed by the defendant company to their agents in Hankow. The agents in Hankow were evidently desirous to canvass business in Hankow and the defendant company were evidently anxious that they should not compete with certain other insurance companies with whom they were friendly. The agents were told that they were not to canvass from customers, who were exclusively customers of the friendly companies, but that they could canvass from other firms, who were at Hankow and who did not exclusively insure with the friendly insurance companies. That letter actually suggested that they should canvass business from three German firms—notoriously German firms.

Counsel then read further letters in one of which a reference was made to "Messrs. C. and Co." and in another an explanation that the letters meant Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.

The next material letter was sent from the manager of the agents Messrs. Telge and Schroeter, marked "private and confidential" to the defendant company asking if the official letter of August 1914 still held good and if it covered risks for which the policies were made out in the names of Americans. The letter went on to state that some of the writer's friends "were very nervous and perhaps not without reason. They say that the Insurance Co. is not allowed to pay in case the goods are seized and confiscated if it is proved they are shipped by a German firm. I told them that your company would certainly pay if the policy was in the name of a neutral bank or neutral firm. The trouble

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Scores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

is that the American credits are mostly opened here through the German Bank."

The writer wanted an assurance that in case of seizure on confiscation the defendants would pay. A reply was sent to the effect that the company would pay any legitimate claims, in fact would have no option in the matter, provided the claims were made payable in America, as the company was entered in America and, being authorized to do business in all the States of America, had the necessary deposit in New York. The company was prepared to issue policies in the name of firms other than German or Austrian firms, shipping goods to firms other than German or Austrian firms in the United States and provided the goods were financed through a neutral bank the agents were at liberty to accept risks without the "Free of British capture" clause.

His Worship would see among the documents, in addition to the letter books and files which were seized, there was a monthly return of Messrs. Telge and Schroeter to the defendant company's head office in Shanghai, under date January 19, 1915. In that appeared the following:—Policy, 705A, date, January 19; strs. Kutwo and Indra; voyage from Hankow to New York; the interest was 170 cases of hen yolk, 70 cases of albumen; the risk was war risk; the insured was Townsend Rushmore; the sum assured was Tls. 18,017.78, the rate was one and a half per cent., and the premium war risk was Tls. 270.87. Townsend Rushmore was a director of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., and counsel would satisfy his Lordship, by reference to the Hong List, that Townsend Rushmore was the representative, and in fact the partner in the firm in New York.

Mr. F. N. Matthews, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, deposed to searching the premises of the defendant company in Shanghai on January 10, 1916.

He produced the weekly return from Telge and Schroeter dated January 19, 1915, containing the entry referred to by counsel and said he also seized two letter books, a minute book, a file of correspondence, received by the defendant company from their Hankow agents in 1914, and a similar file for 1915. Witness then read the correspondence detailed by Mr. McKean in his opening statement.

Mr. McKean—It has been put to you that the shipper of this particular cargo was a man named Townsend Rushmore?—The assured is Townsend Rushmore.

Have you made any search as to who Townsend Rushmore is?—I have turned up the Hong List. To start with there is no such person in Hankow, but Townsend Rushmore is the New York director of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.

In answer to another question the witness said that Townsend Rushmore was quoted as such in the Hong List in more places than one. He had searched the register as put in and could find no other shipment of hen yolk other than that for Townsend Rushmore.

Mr. Macleod—When you went to the offices of the Yangtze Insurance Association here, to make this search, I think in the first place you were looking to find something quite different?—Why?

Is it a fact?—Quite different from what?

Quite different from the shipment of hen yolk by Messrs. Carlowitz, as you say?—I was not looking for a shipment for Carlowitz, certainly.

The first thing you were looking for was not an insurance by the defendant company of anything prior to July 1915?—That is not the case: from the moment I went there I required everything back to July, 1914.

I put it to you once again that the main object of your search was to find, or to search for, a breach of the 1915 regulations?—No; that is absolutely impossible. Otherwise, why should I have gone back to 1914 as I did?

Then had you no instruction to search for an offence against the 1915 regulations?—I was given a warrant . . .

Please answer my question. Were you told to look for an offence against the 1915 regulations?—I was told to look for anything.

What was it?—I did not find it.

What was it that you looked for?

—I was not told to look for any particular offence.

One object of your search was the insurance of enemy goods?—Yes.

In answer to further questions as to what witness had to look for witness declined to answer.

Mr. Macleod pressed for a reply and, upon Mr. McKean objecting, his Worship said that if the witness declined to answer he would not insist upon it.

Witness—I should like to point out that the only reason for my not answering the question is that my answer might disclose the information upon which the search was instigated.

Mr. Macleod said that the warrant was issued by the Registrar of that Court on a complaint made of a reasonable cause of suspicion and actual suspicion that an offence had been committed contrary to regulation 2 of the regulation of 1915. The Treasonable Insurance Regulations of 1914 did not give any power to make any search.

His Worship said that the witness had certain privileges. He had given a good reason why he should not disclose the information upon which the search warrant was granted and he would not compel him to answer the question.

Mr. Macleod—Whatever that alleged offence was, you did not find it?—No.

Can you tell me whether it was anything in the nature of treasonable insurance?—I don't propose to say anything about any particular thing which I was told to look for. I was sent in upon a warrant and told to look for certain things and report upon them.

In answer to further questions witness said that he did not find a clear case of enemy trading on the information which had been given by the informant.

Mr. Macleod—Do you yourself know of any peculiar circumstance which would render this cargo liable to capture at sea?—I certainly don't.

Mr. McKean having intimated that that was the evidence for the prosecution, the charge was amended to read "170 cases of hen yolk" instead of 176.

Mr. Macleod said that in the circumstances he felt himself bound to ask for an adjournment, subject to two matters, to which he thought he ought to draw his Worship's attention. The ground for his application for an adjournment was that the documents of the defendant company, bearing on the charge, had been in the possession of the Crown Advocate and neither the defendants nor himself had had any opportunity of seeing them until Monday. As his Worship saw, there was a very considerable number of documents and there were eighteen complaints. He did not know until he came into Court which would be taken and he had not had time to go through everything. There were certain matters, which took place in Hankow, which they were entitled to have time to make inquiries about as the charge was in respect of business entered into in Hankow by the defendants' agents there and the defendants should have an opportunity of communicating with Hankow. He would also draw his Worship's attention to two points, namely: it was an integral part of the charge that the loss or damage insured against should be the loss of an enemy firm. No evidence had been offered as to the nationality of the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. At first sight that might appear a technical point, but there was considerably more in it than that, because there was also the question of what the term "enemy" meant. The second point was that it appeared to be an integral part of the charge also that the goods were liable to capture and he submitted that on the face of the evidence offered these goods were by no means liable to capture. He would of course argue these two points at length, but the first point seemed to him to be a matter of absence of evidence while with regard to the second the goods were shipped upon British steamers to America.

Mr. Macleod said he would require an adjournment for about two weeks to communicate with Hankow.

Mr. McKean said that the Court could sit earlier than that as he would produce evidence as to the nationality of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., from the British Consulate.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Feb. 17.

Mr. Charles Ernest Rayner said that, at one time, he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., a position which he had held for fifteen years. Carlowitz & Co. were a German firm with an office in Hamburg. This was in 1910 and he did not know whether there had been any alteration since then. Witness explained that to all intents and purposes he left the firm in 1910, but his retirement was not announced until 1913. He knew Townsend Rushmore. When witness left the firm Rushmore was a partner though the last actual knowledge that he had of that was in 1910.

In reply to questions by Mr. Macleod, witness said that Mr. Rushmore lived at New York as far as he knew.

Mr. Macleod—You say the nationality of the firm of Carlowitz & Co. is German; what do you exactly mean when you speak of the nationality of a firm?—Well the firm has always been registered at the German Consulate. That is why I say it was a German firm.

Witness further said that the head offices of the company were in Shanghai. It was an old firm and had been established, he believed, since 1850. Speaking of the manner in which the business was done witness said that the goods were consigned to America, being sometimes sold outright, and sometimes consigned for sale at New York, and, with regard to the financing of the goods, sometimes the firm drew upon New York and at others they were used as remittances.

Mr. Macleod—Do you know of any case of those goods finding their way to Europe?—I don't think so.

Did you ship some goods to Europe?—Yes.

To what countries?—It was chiefly to Germany and France.

In answer to the magistrate, witness said there were not two kinds of hen yolk, but there was hen yolk and also duck yolk. Some was liquid and some solid. He believed that at the time he was with Carlowitz & Co., the solid yolk was not manufactured by them.

Mr. King—Do you know anything about the business now, as to whether liquid or solid would be sold to America or sent to Europe?—I have had nothing to do with the business for years.

Mr. E. T. Rivero assistant in the British shipping office, British Consulate, produced a list of the British ships which cleared through the

Consulate during the year 1915. The str. Indraghiri arrived here on March 5 and cleared upon the 11th of the same month for New York. The India entered upon January 28 and cleared upon January 29 for the same place, both ships being consigned to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The papers of the ships were in order. In answer to Mr. Macleod witness said that he did not get the manifests.

The case was adjourned until March 1.

PASSENGERS.

INWARD.

Per str KOBE MARU, Jan. 10.—From Dalny—Mr. C. McCaslin.

Per str HSIN NINGSHAO, Feb. 11.—From Ningpo—Messrs P. F. Pine, and M. G. Grenberg.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Feb. 11.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Messrs. Eddy, and Francis, and Capt. H. G. Myhre.

Per str CHENAN, Feb. 10.—From Hongkong—Miss M. S. Hoy, Messrs. H. E. Potter, and M. B. Burke.

Per str TATUNG, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jourvel, Messrs. Hide, Clark, E. White, Lears, Cleaver, and Campbell.

Per str SUIWO, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Farnes, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. M. Anderson, and Heacock.

Per str ATLANTIQUE, Feb. 12.—From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Apokik, and Mr. Anderson. From Hongkong—Messrs. Gubbay, Krant, Stephen, Isabier, Almo, Southmayd, Dubrenil, and Bader.

Per str CHIKUGO MARU, Feb. 12.—From Japan—Messrs. K. Takenchi, and N. Otuka.

Per str KUTWO, Feb. 12.—From Hankow—Mr. Evans.

Per str ANHUI, Feb. 12.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Johnston and 2 children, Messrs. Roade, and Williams.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Feb. 13.—From Ningpo—Miss Smith, and Mr. and Master Frost.

Per str KOONSHING, Feb. 13.—From Swatow—Mrs. H. L. Tamplin.

Per str LUENYI, Feb. 13.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Shrager, Messrs. R. A. Good, and A. S. Henchendorff.

Per str TUCKWO, Feb. 13.—From Hankow—Mr. W. S. Dupree.

Per str SAKAKI MARU, Feb. 14.—From Dalny—Mr. and Mrs. T. Sogaard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Christiansen, Miss Lisa, and Messrs. A. E. T. Vermeulen, John Leader, Graham Barrow, John F. Owen, K. Ohtsuka, P. Shlimouch, M. Kono and K. Kumamoto. From Teingtao—Mr. and Mrs. J. Yandynsky, Messrs. J. M. Monchen, and S. Gamada.

Per str SINKIANG, Feb. 14.—From Hongkong—Mrs. A. Stanbach, Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Bannister, Messrs. F. Lyamaya, Nishiyama, and J. F. Mathews.

Per str KINLING, Feb. 14.—From Hankow—Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miles and child, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Rape and 3 children, Mrs. G. Davidson, Miss M. D. Morton, Dr. H. Fowler, Messrs. O. Warren, and C. W. Bishop.

Per str OMI MARU, Feb. 14.—From Japan—Messrs. S. Y. sumi, S. Sakai, and K. Mutoh.

Per str ANDRE LEBON, Feb. 15.—From Yokohama—Miss Olga Seaberg, and Mr. Shaw.

Per str KIANGYU, Feb. 15.—From Hankow—Mrs. Taylor, Misses Follerton, and Mitchell, Messrs. Lindstrom, and Cheng.

Per str TSH-HSING, Feb. 15.—From Hankow—Miss Herrenberg.

Per str YAMASHIRO MARU, Feb. 16.—From Japan—Mrs. C. Shihido, Mrs. S. Tuji, Miss H. Tuji, Messrs. W. S. Dye T. Shihido, H. Tuji and H. Berry.

Per str SIMBIRSK, Feb. 16.—From Vladivostok—Messrs. Phillips, Korlinsky, and

Skallisky. From Nagasaki—Mr. Ugo Pochera.

Per str HSIN NINGSHAO, Feb. 16.—From Ningpo—Mr. C. H. Traker.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Feb. 16.—From Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Lee, and Mr. Koh.

Per str TUNGCHOW, Feb. 16.—From Tientsin—Mr. Kervon.

Per str KOBE MARU, Feb. 17.—From Dalny—Mrs. S. S. Sopere.

Per str HSINKONG, Feb. 17.—From Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. W. d. M. Frank Miles, Misses Poulten, and Celler.

Per str LUCHOW, Feb. 17.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and child, Messrs. Hughes, and Kelly.

OUTWARD.

Per str PENZA, Feb. 11.—For Vladivostok—Messrs. Shiringovsky, Zilensky, J. Koshmerekoff, Kozina, and Kalinin.

Per str SUIWO, Feb. 11.—For Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. W. Rowley, Misses Impey, McCord, and Halier.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Jan. 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. Frost and child.

Per str SUIWO, Feb. 11.—For Kiukiang—Mr. W. E. Taylor.

Per str TATUNG, Feb. 12.—For Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Bernard Upward, and Mr. W. Morris.

Per str CHENAN, Feb. 13.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Ormsden and child, Mr. McIntosh, Misses A. Edney, and K. A. Massey, Messrs. H. Collin, F. H. Crumpacker, and J. M. Anderson.

Per str KUTWO, Feb. 14.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watson.

Per str HOIHOW, Feb. 15.—For Amoy—Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Mr. T. H. Franking.

Per str HAEAN, Feb. 15.—For Foochow—Messrs. Ching, S. Yoshida, Shen Aitang, Shen Ching-tung.

Per str KOONSHING, Feb. 15.—For Chefoo—Mr. John H. Clarke, and Master Clifford Large.

Per str ANHUI, Feb. 15.—For Hongkong—Mrs. A. Cheyimen, Mrs. Houfe, Miss E. S. Kinchela, and Mr. A. C. J. Vermeulen.

Per str LUENYI, Feb. 15.—For Anking—Mr. W. A. Turnbull, For Hankow—Mr. V. Biggar.

Per str ANDRE LEBON, Feb. 16.—For Marseilles—Mrs. Helene Blin, Mrs. A. Coataz, Mrs. E. Savin, Comte G. M. di Ranchibile, Messrs. A. Laidrich, and Amsler, For Port Said—Mr. C. B. Williamson. For Colombo—Mr. M. N. Farooqi. For Singapore—Messrs. H. E. Hancock, F. H. Crossley, and A. Wiesing. For Hongkong—Mr. R. F. C. Master and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moller and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gande, Mrs. F. R. Vira, Messrs. L. V. Sjoedt, W. A. C. Platt, F. R. Ormston, S. A. Seth, J. Em. Lemiere, K. Takuchi, N. Otuvia, F. W. Sutterle, A. J. P. Heard, F. W. D. Vice, Colonel Rothwell, Brigadier Saler, Roux, Salvador, Lefevre, Miller, Vender, M. n'en, Dumouch, Hardivillier, Pouteaux Salgues, A. R. Gibbons, Poutet, Valet, Lafarge, Carhier, Juillard, Bertier, Saguez, Brindel, Clement, and Theron.

Per str KINLING, Feb. 16.—For Kinkiang—Messrs. K. Y. Mo-w, and V. W. Lee. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. He man, Miss Wakford Cox, Messrs. L. Blum, Watababe, and Baxer.

Per str KIANGYU, Feb. 16.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. E. Manico Gull, and Mr. M. Schwarz.

Per str SINKIANG, Feb. 17.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and child, and Mr. Wan Dzen Yei-ta. For Canton—Misses O. Lee, H. L. Bontelle, and J. Rutan.

BIRTHS.

BEYTAGH.—On February 17, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. French Beytagh, a son.

CHAPEAUX.—On February 17, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapeaux, a daughter.

DONNELLY.—On February 13, 1916, at Forebank, Magazine Gap, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. Denis E. Donnelly, a son.

JACKSON.—On February 17, 1916, at 158 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Jackson, a son.

JOSELAND.—On January 21, 1916, at Winnetuxet, Kulangsu, Amoy, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Ewart Joseland, a son, Nelson Ewart.

WEIPPERT.—On February 9, 1916, at Hillside, Kulangsu, Amoy, the wife of W. H. C. Weippert, of the Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEER.—On February 6, 1916, at the Island, Wei-hai-wei, Doris, beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beer, aged six years.

LAY.—On January 18, 1916, at Boscombe, England, Emily Matilda, the wife of W. Thurlow Lay, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Chinese Maritime Customs Service.

NOEL.—On February 12, 1916, at No. 19 Yulin Road, Mary J. Noel, the beloved wife of C. G. Noel, aged 69 years.

RULL.—On February 17, 1916, at No. 1, North Honan Road Extension, Shanghai, Peter Augustus Rull, aged 21 years.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Feb. 11	30.34	44.1	NW by W	1	38.5	35.4	48.2	30.2	B.C.
" 12	30.47	43.9	N N W	1	37.6	33.8	44.4	28.9	B.
" 13	30.44	43.3	NW by W	1	37.8	33.6	47.9	25.7	B.
" 14	30.42	43.5	N W	1	37.9	34.4	47.3	27.0	B.
" 15	30.29	42.8	S E	1	38.0	35.3	52.5	28.2	O.
" 16	30.39	43.5	N	0	42.1	39.9	55.2	33.6	O.
" 17	30.29	44.7	E N E	1	44.6	43.7	49.0	41.9	O.M.D.

B—blue sky F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—clam
C—clouds H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Feb. 11	32.0	34.0	46.9	37.5	Nil.	Nil.
" 12	30.4	31.8	44.5	46.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 13	29.5	33.5	47.5	51.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 14	31.0	35.0	47.5	48.3	Nil.	Nil.
" 15	32.4	38.8	50.2	50.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 16	37.0	39.0	51.1	44.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 17	42.5	36.0	46.8	45.5	Trace	Nil.

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B. 41.

PILLS.

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BY

S. R. WAGEL,

AUTHOR OF "FINANCE IN CHINA."

Price Ten Dollars

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Destination	Cargo	Dispatched by
Feb 8	Hopsang	1359	Robertson	Br	S. H'kong, C'ton	General	J M & Co Ld
...	Loongwo	2735	Christie	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Kwanlee	1478	Macarthur	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	O M S N Co
...	Toonan	942	Mackie	Chi	Amoy, Swatow	do	O M S N Co
...	Toyora Maru	1468	Shimidzu	Jap	Wakamatsu	do	Mitsui Bishi Co
...	Hainkong	1262	Halkett	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
...	Fenetien	1073	Harris	Br	W'wei, Tientsin	do	R & Swire
...	Annam	3325	Schnaith	Dan	Chinkiang	Original	Standard Oil Co
...	Toto Maru	1144	Seuo	Jap	Dalny	do	Suzuki
...	Pakhoi	1227	Tucker	Br	Chefoo	General	B & Swire
...	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Kiangfoo	1468	Carlson	Chi	H'ow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
...	Irene	876	McLean	Chi	Chefoo	do	O M S N Co
...	Ngankin	1132	Wavell	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Fengyang M	2808	Takano	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Kwongsang	1478	Richard	Br	P. H'kong C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Heiwa Maru	1484	Toyama	Jap	Chinwangtao	do	M B Kaisha
...	Stavropol	686	Groberg	Rus	Nagasaki	do	M B Kaisha
...	Tientsin	1227	Cozan	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
...	Shantung	1568	Meathrel	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
...	Glorlogan	2809	Henderson	Br	Genoa v Ports	do	Glen Line
...	Shengking	1034	McIntosh	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
...	Sodegaura M	713	Akimoto	Jap	Vladivostok	do	Moller & Co
...	Fukuju Maru	1100	Kokubu	Jap	Milke	do	M B Kaisha
...	Kumano Maru	3151	Saito	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Monara	5138	Drake	Br	London	do	P & O S N Co
...	Anping	1159	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
...	Suehiro Maru	913	Aoi	Jap	Kelung Formosa	do	M B Kaisha
...	Namur	4188	Collyer	Br	Kobe	do	P & O S N Co
...	Luenbo	1735	Jackson	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Tobyang Maru	1957	Takeshita	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Kianghein	2101	Ross	Chi	H'ow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
...	Chungking	1311	Monkman	Br	Chinwangtao	do	B & Swire
...	Nitaka Maru	1848	Ishikawa	Jap	Tsingtau Dalny	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Kobe Maru	1536	Yajima	Jap	Tsingtau Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
...	Penza	1884	Poliakoff	Rus	V'tok, N'saki	do	R Volunteer Fleet
...	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Wuohang	1976	Pickard	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Suiwo	1931	Seller	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Tachang Maru	1681	Kurikawa	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Ohangon	1289	Tindall	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
...	Szechuen	1149	Cain	Br	Wuhu	do	B & Swire
...	Tungwah	746	Ross	Chi	Tientsin	do	O M S N Co
...	Chikusen Maru	1449	Yasuhara	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	George	777	Osol	Rus	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
...	Yung-hin	899	Jones	Chi	Cruise	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Galveston	8200	Kellogg	Am	Chinwangtao	do	K M Administration
...	Asbachan	1511	Boylo	Rus	Japan	do	Moller & Co
...	Gemini	1366	Stalker	Br	Moji	do	Mitsui Bishi Co
...	Daiya Maru	1885	Goto	Jap	Hankow	do	HYP Iron & O Co
...	Hanping	581	Henderson	Chi	Singapore T'oy	do	A Petroleum Co
...	Unda	879	Evans	Br		E Drums	J M & Co Ld
...	Wosang	1127	Smith	Br			O M S N Co
...	Taishun	1216	Waterlund	Chi			O M S N Co
...	Anping	1159	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	General	O M S N Co
...	Tatung	2412	Simerville	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	B & Swire
...	Chuan	1355	Turben	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
...	Tsengtah	475	Blown	Br	N'king, H'ow	do	Ch. I & E L Co
...	Pakata Maru	3877	K'shima	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Sequ ya	3318	Grant	Br	Sau Francisco	do	Standard Oil Co
...	Kiangyung	1451	Mellwain	Chi	H'ow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
...	Siangyank M	1984	Scott	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Atantique	8502	C bonnel	Fr	Japan	do	M Maritimes
...	Likin			Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
...	Toy Maru	2924	Ozawa	Jap	Japan	do	A Petroleum Co
...	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
...	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
...	Ajax		Lundberg	Am	Cruise	do	
...	Kutwo	1924	Gibb	Br	H'ow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Kiangwah	2321	Wade	Chi	H'ow & Ports	do	O M S N Co
...	Po chi	831	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo W'ohow	do	O M S N Co
...	Hsinfung	1385	Hamblin	Chi	Tientin	do	O M S N Co
...	Tafoo Maru	1528	Ik-da	Jap	H'ow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
...	Sakaki Maru	1346	Sato	Jap	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
...	Hsuan	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
...	Chikugo Maru	1446	Yui	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
...	Anyo Maru	1298	Taniyama	Jap	Wakamatsu	do	Furukawa & Co
...	Feiching	910	Baines	Chi	H'kong Canton	do	O M S N Co
...	Chuentiao	760	Gowing	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
...	Rokkoan M	1148	Mayetomi	Jap	Milke	do	M B Kaisha
...	Tami Maru	2305	Ikeda	Jap	Dalny	do	Standard Oil Co
...	Anhui	1855	Ee-ly	Br	H'kong Canton	do	B & Swire
...	Genzan Maru	1140	Tanaka	Jap	Yokkaichi	do	M B Kaisha
...	Lienhsing	1049	Ca le	Br	Kiaochow	do	J M & Co Ld
...	Heinyu	1027	Roberts	Chi	Tientsin	do	O M S N Co
...	Kwangping	1248	Waggett	Br	Tientsin	do	K M Administration
...	Omuro Maru	1774	Iwashima	Jap	Dalny	do	M B Kaisha
...	Anping	1159	Paasore	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co

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